

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

of the place, and has a large circle of friends. Miss Snyder made many friends during her visit.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. SUSAN MANAK, one of the Esquimaux colony on the world's fair grounds in Chicago, gave birth to the first child born on the grounds, and it was named Columbia Susan Manak.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 31st ult. was: Wheat, 1,613,635,000 bushels; corn, 21,395,000 bushels; oats, 8,465,000 bushels; rye, 1,048,000 bushels; barley, 2,301,000 bushels.

The Burlington and Missouri hotel at McCook, Neb., was burned, and two persons—Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Cole—perished in the flames.

A WATER tank near Wadsworth, Ala., fell on a car containing forty laborers, and two were killed and thirteen others seriously injured.

TWO BROTHERS named Burgess, who were in jail at Lebanon, Va., charged with the murder of Oak Sutherland, were taken from the prison by a mob and lynched.

AN AMERICAN woman in a Philadelphia hospital has every symptom of leprosy. The patient is 67 years old and always lived in the Quaker City.

TWO MEN held up a train on a southern railroad near Piedmont, Ala., and got \$750 and some valuable mail packages.

THE government receipts from all sources during the last ten months of the current fiscal year aggregated \$122,281,701, against \$119,740,935 for the corresponding ten months of the preceding year.

MAX SCHORNTAL, a New York hop and malt dealer, has failed for upwards of \$250,000.

THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the interest and non-interest bearing debt decreased \$196,380 during the month of October. The cash in the treasury was \$500,202,480.

FIERCE forest fires were raging in Pennsylvania along the mountains from Ohio to Delaware's Cape, a distance of 20 miles, doing great damage.

At the annual session in Denver of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Miss Francis B. Willard, of Chicago, was re-elected president.

THREE men robbed the bank at Spearville, Kan., of \$10,000 in cash.

A new telephone system just completed in La Porte, Ind., and known as the Strowger automatic telephone system, does away with the "hello" girl, the switch board and switching being operated and performed automatically by the person who rings up and the one he calls and who rings off.

DURING 1901 109,515 persons emigrated from Russia to America. In 1890 the number was 55,588.

FERDINAND WHITZER, while training a team of colts at Winamac, Ind., fell between two stumps of trees, became wedged in, and the colts started on a run, tearing his head off.

It is the expectation of the mint officials that by the middle of this month they will be prepared to strike the souvenir world's fair silver half-dollars and that they will be ready for distribution about Thanksgiving day.

Dr. O. W. KELLY, one of the leading physicians of Jefferson county, Ga., in an insane fit threw his 8-year-old child into a well and killed his sister-in-law.

FREIGHT trains collided near Cabin Creek, Ark., and Engineer Hugh Jones and Fireman William Darby were killed.

WILLIAM RIFFLE and Barney Whalen, soldiers at Fort Brown, Tex., fought over a woman. Whalen was shot dead by Riffle, who, to avoid arrest, then killed himself.

THE sugar trust has placed a contract with John Bailey, of Philadelphia, for 5,000,000 bags, in which all sugars will hereafter be shipped instead of in barrels.

Mrs. SARAH SHEPARD, aged 104 years, was burned to death at her home near Brazil, Ind., by her clothes catching fire from her pipe.

HENRY NICHOLS lowered the world's 2-year-old running record by going a mile at Columbus, Ga., in 1:41 1/2.

PERKINS & HEN, extensive dealers at Lincoln, Ill., in grain, agricultural implements and wheel goods, failed for \$150,000.

THE tug Amadens was wrecked on Lake Erie off Point au Pelee and three of the crew were drowned.

THE steel steamer Gileber, owned by Cleveland parties, was, with her crew of twenty men, given up as lost in the recent storm on Lake Michigan.

THE recent gales on the lakes were probably the most destructive to the lake shipping in the history of the inland marine. The losses in five days were estimated by underwriters to be about \$450,000, fully a dozen boats having passed out of existence, and not less than twenty-five seamen having been lost.

ONE of the most destructive forest fires ever known in the vicinity of Johnston, Pa., was raging, and farmers and stock raisers would be heavy losers.

KENNET Voss, who stole 2,000,000 marks from a savings bank at Verdun, Germany, in 1894, was found dead in his room in Hoboken, N. Y.

E. O. LEACH, director of the mint, in his report to the secretary of the treasury says that the coinage of the mints during the last fiscal year aggregated 113,556,124 pieces, valued as follows: Gold, \$35,506,957; silver dollars, \$8,329,467; subsidiary silver, \$6,059,812; minor coins, \$1,200,710; total value, \$51,106,946.

FROM January 1 to October 31 there have been 3,685 cases of diphtheria in Philadelphia, and of these 1,095 were fatal. The ravages of the disease continued to increase.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, 17 years old, hanged himself at Elgin, Ill. Reading dime novels unbalanced his mind.

THE city jail at Sonoma, Cal., was burned, and two tramps arrested for drunkenness were burned to death.

In thirty-six hours seven incendiary fires were discovered in different parts of Beaver Falls, Pa. They were attributed to the strikers, who threatened to get even with the town council and everybody in general for trying to get the Carnegie company to start its mill with non-union men.

While crossing the Erie railway tracks at Painted Post, N. Y., Rev. J. C. Bradbury, a retired Methodist preacher, and his wife, both over 70, were struck by a train, and Mrs. Bradbury was killed and her husband fatally injured.

L. W. BAHLEY fell across a circular saw at his mill at Clarksville, Ark., and his body was sawed completely in two.

Six drunken Indians were burned to death in a cabin in Okanagon county, Wash., during a debauch.

At the final session in Denver of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union resolutions were adopted urging congress to make a full investigation of the liquor traffic, and to publish the amount of alcoholic liquors manufactured and consumed, and the relation of such intoxicants to crime, poverty and death.

In the United States the leading clearing houses reported exchanges of \$1,398,798,445 during the seven days ended on the 4th, against \$1,174,159,123 the previous seven days. As compared with the corresponding week of 1891 the increase was 20.2.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 24, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

There were 238 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 4th, against 187 the previous seven days and 255 for the corresponding time last year.

OSCAR JONES, a negro, was hanged at Owensville, Ky., for the murder of Marshal Taylor Vice a year ago.

The supreme court of Missouri has decided that official notices published in Sunday papers are not legal.

The annual report of the superintendent of the dead letter office shows a decrease of 48,450 pieces, or nearly 1 percent, less than the number received during the fiscal year of 1891, notwithstanding the fact that the postal business of the country has increased nearly 8 percent.

A CYCLOPE damaged property in Old Providence and San Andrea in the Caribbean sea to the extent of \$100,000.

JOHN MURPHY, arrested in New York for illegal registration, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Judge Benedict, and Judge Martineau sentenced G. C. Holland and W. Green to two years each in prison for the same offense.

TWO SOLDIERS were indicted at Buffalo, N. Y., for murder in the second degree for shooting the boy Michael Broderick during the strike in that city August 25 last.

NED CHRISTIE, the notorious outlaw who killed Dan Maples, a United States official, a year ago, was shot dead by United States marshals near Tablequah, I. T.

A TABLE issued by the bureau of statistics in Washington shows that the immigration into this country during September, the great cholera month, was 28,223, against 42,700 in September, 1891.

UNITED STATES TREASURER NIBBECKER in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury shows that the district of Columbia debt has been decreased \$3,456,750, leaving the total debt \$15,149,000.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Even in the last week before a presidential election business has continued active throughout the country; indeed the volume is far beyond any precedent for a similar period."

HENRY M. NEIL, of New Orleans, estimates the cotton crop of 1892 at 7,100,000 bales, maximum, exclusive of old cotton.

WILLIAM KITTRICK, a wealthy lumber dealer at Orville, Cal., and A. G. Green, a real estate dealer at San Francisco, committed suicide at that city.

W. G. POLLOCK, traveling agent for a New York jewelry firm, was robbed of \$15,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha express fifteen miles north of Council Bluffs, Ia.

DURING a row over a game of cards at Bloisburg, Ala., three miners—Lawrence Early, Richard Thomas and P. B. Johnson—were fatally shot by Joe Murphy.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
WITH the words of the hymn "Nearer, My God to Thee," upon her lips, Sadie Scanlan, the well-known actress, died at her home in New York city, aged 25 years.

GEORGE S. BACHELLOR tendered to Secretary Foster his resignation of the office of United States minister to Portugal.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA, who made his name famous by commanding the expedition to the Arctic region in search of the records of the lost Sir John Franklin party, died in Portland, Ore., from an overdose of laudanum which he took for stomach trouble.

JANE E. KELLOGG, wife of George Kellogg and mother of Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch, died of neuritis of the heart at her home in New York.

JUDGE K. CRAVENS, one of the leading lawyers and most widely known jurists of Missouri, died at his home in Kansas City of malarial fever.

COL. JAMES GILBERT, who is 6 feet 11 inches in height, and Miss Emma Mossman, 6 feet 2 inches tall, were married at Sank Center, Minn.

JUDGE T. W. NEWMAN, one of Iowa's most prominent lawyers and a veteran of the late war, died suddenly in Burlington of heart failure.

Ex-Gov. MERRIWETHER, of Kentucky, who succeeded Henry Clay in the United States senate, celebrated his 92d birthday.

COL. VAN H. MANNING, ex-member of congress from Mississippi, died at his home in Branchville, Md., aged 53 years.

GEN. SAMUEL WYLLIE CRAWFORD, who commanded the Pennsylvania reserves at the battle of Gettysburg, died in Philadelphia, aged 65 years.

MRS. PAMELIA WRIGHT died at Benton Harbor, Mich., aged 102 years.

FOREIGN.

The four children of Mrs. Morrier, a widow living near Alexandria, Ont., were burned to death during the absence of their mother.

THE Liberator Building association in London failed for \$3,313,000.

In a battle near San Juan, Mex., between government troops and brigands three of the latter were shot dead.

W. E. GILES, special agent for the Columbian exposition in the Western Pacific islands, and his wife and two children, were drowned near Loma Loma by the capsizing of a boat.

Five persons died at Warsaw, Poland, from eating the flesh of a cow that had been suffering with cattle plague.

At Ballinadrina, Ireland, Constable Pilkington in a fit of insanity killed Sergeant Logan and his wife and two children and fatally injured the sergeant's three other children and then killed himself.

A LONDON express train crashed into a freight train near Thirsk, Scotland, and ten persons were killed and a large number injured.

THE Belgium chamber of deputies' committee on the revision of the constitution have rejected the proposal to grant universal suffrage. The vote stood 6 against the proposal to 4 in its favor.

A FALSE alarm that the steeple of a church in Vinogara, Austria, was collapsing, caused a panic among the congregation and twenty-five persons were trampled to death.

While the police were searching the house of a suspected smuggler in the district of Toujisky, Poland, they discovered the decomposed bodies of nineteen persons.

PROF. HEINRICH DE ALMA, the famous violinist, died in Berlin at the age of 57 years.

The discovery was made of a baby farm at Macdonald, New South Wales, and the bodies of seven infants had been unearthed.

The total number of Chinese who entered Canada and paid the poll tax of \$50 each during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was 3,275, as against 2,114 during the previous year.

THOUSANDS of poor persons in Zacatecas, Mexico, were said to be on the verge of starvation, and many had fled to the mountains, where they were living on the prickly pear, maguery plant and mesquite bean.

OSIER boats which arrived at Montreal from the North Shore fisheries stated that the catch had turned out almost a failure.

Advices say that another revolution has broken out in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The government troops charged on the revolutionists and killed a number of them.

A MON at Granada, Spain, burned several buildings because the queen refused to unveil the Columbus and Isabella monument.

OSMAN DIGNA, who has been reported dead dozens of times, has appeared in Soudan. With a number of his followers he has occupied Sinkat, and has raised close to Suakin.

THE British bark Norcross, which left Philadelphia on October 2 for Bremen with a load of petroleum, was burned in the Seine with a loss of ten lives.

VENNA is now declared to be free from cholera and the prohibition of public meetings has therefore been rescinded.

LATER.

Outlaws Shot.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 7.—The posse which started Saturday afternoon to capture or exterminate the Talbert gang of outlaws succeeded in making some of them prisoners. But as the sheriff was taking them to jail he was overpowered by a mob. As a result of the encounter three men are lying dead in coffins at Fort Stephens, a small town twenty-five miles north of Meridian. John Talbert, the youngest one of the boys, has a Winchester bullet through his heart, while his father, Tom Talbert, Sr., had his neck broken and his body filled with bullets.

Thomas Cole, a member of the sheriff's posse, has a bullet in his brain, the result of the unerring aim of one of the Talberts. The story of the family of desperadoes would fill a volume.

For the first time in the history of Trinity Catholic church, Milwaukee, Wis., there was no second service the 6th. The break was caused by the discovery of the body of George Janke, the sacristan, hanging high up in the church spire after the congregation had filled the church.

THE lockout in the cotton trade, which began in London, England, the 8th, will affect over 50,000 workmen.

THE visible supply of grain on Saturday, Nov. 5, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 6,717,000 bu.; increase 2,082,000 bu.; corn, 13,281,000 bu.; decrease, 10,000 bu.; oats, 8,255,000 bu.; decrease, 210,000 bu.; rye, 1,307,000 bu.; increase, 222,000 bu.; barley, 2,152,000 bu.; decrease, 118,000 bu.

A GENUINE blizzard visited Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, the 7th.

THE entire family of James Bradley, living three miles from Bad Axe, Mich., are in a critical condition from poison taken into their systems through well water. Father, mother, three sons, a daughter and two farm hands are prostrated, and at least two of them, the attending physicians say, will die. An examination of the water reveals large quantities of paris green.

THE resignation of Assistant Secretary Nettleton, who is now acting secretary of the treasury, was tendered the president the 7th, to take effect Dec. 1.

FRANK STARR, of Whitewater, Wis., was fatally injured while hunting the 7th, by trying to extract a cartridge from his gun.

THOS. SAUNDERS, serving a three year term for burglary, escaped from the prison at Wauwag, Wis., the 7th.

GREAT STRIKE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Many Trades Already Out—Business Paralyzed and Settlement Far Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The big strike began Saturday, and the chances are that one of the most colossal struggles which have ever taken place in this country between labor and capital will ensue. The question at issue is wholly one of unionism, not wages or hours of labor. The amalgamated union insists that merchants employ none but union teamsters and warehousemen. On this issue a strike has been under way since October 22. Attempts have been made to arbitrate the matter, but the union, not satisfied with the action of the merchants, first threatened a general strike Thursday and on Saturday ordered it.

The plan decided on by it is for one trade after another to strike until business is completely paralyzed here. The first to go out were the clothing store clerks, who stopped at noon. The musicians' union followed, interfering with the matinees and causing the opera house to shut its doors. The car drivers followed at 5 o'clock, causing great inconvenience, as the carriage drivers and cabmen were already on a strike, and there was no way of getting up town. The paper hangers, gas workers and a number of others next struck. The union includes sixty-one organizations and it is said that all or nearly all will be out.

The Electric Light Workers' union has decided to join the strike, but the decision requires the sanction of the International Electric Workers' union, of which it is a member, before it becomes effective. When this strike is on the city will be in darkness, as the gas men went out Sunday.

The Typographical union met Sunday afternoon and decided to go out. This will probably suspend the publication of every morning paper in the city except the German Gazette.

The guards at the armories of all local military commands have been doubled and arrangements made to call the troops out at a moment's notice. There has so far been no demand upon their services. Street-car travel has been entirely suspended, and the only means of travel is by hacks or wagons, which are run periodically. The governor spent the day in the city and was called upon by a committee of strikers. He warned them against any breach of the peace, but declined to discuss the strike until he had had an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case.

The conference between the merchants' and laborers' committees was resumed at the city hall Sunday morning, Mayor Fitzpatrick presiding, and after an executive session which covered twenty-four hours was finally dissolved without result.

The discussion on both sides was heated. After the conference both sides were very reticent as to what had transpired, but the merchants said that all negotiations for the settlement of the strike were now at an end, unless the men submitted fresh propositions. They claimed that they could not yield to the demands made upon them without lasting injury to their business.

MONUMENT TO ANARCHY.

To Be Erected Over the Graves of Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg—The Corner Stone Laid.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—With impressive and simple ceremonies Sunday afternoon 5,000 people laid the corner stone for a monument in Waldheim cemetery which is intended to perpetuate the story of the Haymarket riot as told by the friends of the four men hanged November 11, 1887.

Fully as impressive as the exercises by the side of the graves of August Spies, Albert Parsons, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Louis Lingg was the march to the trains through the city. Nearly 1,500 men, women and children were in line. Their pace was slow and measured, in harmony with the dirges played by the band. There were no red flags in the parade, but all of the floral emblems bore red streamers and the color prevailed everywhere in badges and bouquets.

Arriving at the cemetery the "Marseillaise" was played as the body marched to the tombs of the dead anarchists. The graves were decorated with wreaths and other emblems. The ceremonies were lengthy. Addresses were delivered by M. Brizius, president of the Cigar-makers' union, Robert Steiner, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and others. In the corner stone which was placed in its position following the addresses was deposited an iron box containing a certified report of the trial of the anarchists, a history of the Haymarket riot, copies of many labor publications and of the constitutions of labor organizations. The monument, when completed, will be one of the finest in Waldheim. It will be unveiled in June.

IAMS LOSSES.

The Jury Returns a Verdict Acquitting the Militia Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The jury in the Iams case came in on Saturday and rendered a verdict acquitting Cola Hawkins and Streator and Surgeon Grimm of the charge of assault upon ex-private Iams. The costs are divided between the county and the defense. At 11:15 o'clock the jury returned with their verdict, which was as follows:

"On the assault and battery case we find defendants not guilty and the county pay the costs. On the aggravated assault and battery case we find defendants not guilty, but Cola Hawkins and Streator each shall pay half of the costs."

"BLACK DEATH" FOLLOWS.

More Swift and Terrible Than the Cholera, It Cannot Be Diagnosed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Some uneasiness has been caused throughout Europe by the news of the appearance of the "black death," which has followed on the heels of the cholera in Turkestan. In the town of Askabad alone 100 persons in a population of 30,000 died in the week ending September 22. The scourge often follows cholera, when the epidemic has been particularly severe. Medical knowledge of the strange malady is very meager, for decomposition is so rapid that post mortems reveal nothing.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SCHWATKA.

The Famous Explorer Found in an Unconscious Condition on the Streets of Portland, Ore.—He Had Taken Laudanum, but Whether as Medicine or with Suicidal Intent is Not Known—His Notable Career.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—Lieut. Frederick G. Schwatka, who made his name famous by commanding the expedition to the Arctic region in search of the records of the lost Sir John Franklin party, is dead. The lieutenant was found at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning lying in First street, near Morrison, by a police officer. His side was a half empty bottle of laudanum. He was in a comatose condition and was immediately removed to St. Charles hotel, where he was placed in a chair. The supposition at first was that the lieutenant was intoxicated, but as his condition grew alarming at the end of an hour the patrol wagon was called and the sick man was taken to the city jail. Dr. Wheeler, the city physician, at once discovered that the lieutenant was suffering from what appeared to be narcotic poisoning. From the jail the lieutenant was immediately sent to the Good Samaritan hospital, where everything was done for him, but he died at 5 o'clock a. m.

Lieut. Schwatka had been suffering from a complication of troubles and had shown symptoms of apoplexy on numerous occasions. His life had been marked by such a degree of conviviality that his stomach had of recent years given him much trouble, and for the purpose of finding relief he used small quantities of laudanum, usually taking from fifteen to twenty drops. Tuesday evening his stomach trouble came on with such severity that he complained bitterly and sought relief. Going to a drug store he asked the druggist asked him if he had a prescription. He replied that he had not, but as he was a graduate of a medical college he could soon write one. The druggist replied that it was not necessary, and gave Lieut. Schwatka the drug. He went away, and after visiting a political club he was not seen after 9 o'clock until picked up on the street.

Dr. S. Wheeler held a post mortem examination Wednesday afternoon. The brain was taken out intact and registered a weight of 54 1/2 ounces. The tissues were all in healthy condition, with slight traces of alcoholic congestion and slight adhesions to the membranous lining of the skull. There was nothing to indicate apoplexy, and the only assignable cause of death is that Schwatka took an overdose of laudanum for the purpose of relieving the pain in his stomach. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Lieut. Schwatka was born in Indiana, Ill., on September 22, 1818. After graduation at the United States Military academy in 1871, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Third cavalry and served on garrison and frontier duty until 1877. He studied law and medicine and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and received his medical degree at Baltimore from the same year. In 1876 he then returned to search the Arctic regions for traces of Sir John Franklin's party, which had been lost, and obtaining leave of absence in 1878 he fitted out an expedition and sailed in the Eschen for King William's land.

On September 22, 1882, the party returned having discovered and buried 355 dead skeletons of Sir John Franklin's party and removed much of the mystery of that expedition's fate. Lieut. Schwatka found the grave of Lieut. John Irving, third officer of the Terror, and, in addition to many interesting relics, a paper which was a copy of the governor's record that was found in 1882 near New York. He then returned to search the Arctic regions for traces of Sir John Franklin's party, which had been lost, and obtaining leave of absence in 1878 he fitted out an expedition and sailed in the Eschen for King William's land.

He afterward explored the coast of the Yukon river in Alaska and in July, 1881, he resigned his regiment. The August following he resigned the commission of first lieutenant, Third cavalry, which he had held since March 18, 1879. Two years later the New York Times fitted out an exploring expedition and placed Lieut. Schwatka in charge.

Nearly three years ago W. D. Boyce, of Chicago, sent him to Mexico to discover and bring back to civilization a race of people known as the "cave dwellers." He succeeded in getting three different bands or families of these people, but all got away from him except the last family, which he took to Chicago and exhibited at Central Music hall under the management and financial backing of W. D. Boyce, of that city. After exhibiting these people there for several months, he sent them back to Mexico.

Lieut. Schwatka received the Eopette Arctic medal from the Geographical Society of Paris and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia. He was made an honorary member of the geographical societies of Geneva, Rome and Bremen. Among his most noted writings are "Along Alaska's Great River" and "Nimrod in the North," published in 1885, and "The Children of the Cold," published in 1886.

Chopped His Foe to Pieces.

GRAYSON, Ky., Nov. 3.—Wash James was killed by his nephew, Champ Biggs, at Pleasant Valley Tuesday morning. There had been bad blood between the parties for some time. This feeling grew out of the death of James' brother Henry, who was killed one year ago by Rich Kiser. James assailed Biggs, who defended himself with a hatchet. In a few moments James was literally cut to pieces. He was 55 years of age. Biggs is 20 years old and a son of James' sister.

Death of an Iowa Saint.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 3.—Judge Thomas W. Newman, one of the oldest and most popular republicans in southeastern Iowa, died at noon Wednesday, aged 63 years. While at Chicago attending the Columbian festivities he suffered an attack of heart disease which resulted fatally. Judge Newman served in the army from the beginning of the war until 1864, when sickness compelled him to resign. From 1874 until 1879 he served as judge of the district court of the First judicial district of Iowa. He was a native of Maryland and had been a citizen of Iowa since 1850. He leaves a widow and five children.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Terrible Result of a Collision Between Trains in England.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A terrible railway accident, in which at least thirteen lives were lost and thirty persons were injured, occurred early in the morning near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. The east coast express train for London left Edinburgh at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night. The train, being unusually heavy, was divided in two sections. The first section proceeded safely to London. The second section had over 100 passengers on board, including several noblemen and other distinguished people, and consisted of coaches from Perth, Arbroath and Aberdeen.

A thick fog prevailed, and it was difficult for the driver to discern the signals. Approaching Thirsk the fog was thicker than ever. About 2 1/2 miles north of that town the signals were entirely obscured, and the express train collided at full speed with a goods train on a siding at Manor House. The wreck of the express train, was complete. The engine came full tilt against the goods train and toppled over, smashed and dismantled, with the carriages after it, into a field next to the track. The carriages were broken and jammed together, and most of the passengers were caught in their compartments as in so many traps.

The wreck took fire almost instantly from escaping gas, and the smoke and flame, with the shrieks of the dying and wounded, made a horrible scene. Those who managed to extricate themselves unhurt hastened to assist others who were yet alive and caught in the wreck. It was difficult work, owing to the way in which the carriages were crushed together and the trouble in opening compartment doors that were fastened after the usual British fashion. Men and women could be heard shrieking for assistance, and one man who was slowly being burned to death and who could not get out, begged the rescuers, in heaven's name, to kill him.

It is known that thirteen are dead and that thirty are injured, twelve of them seriously. The fireman of the train was killed, but the engineer, who jumped at the instant of the collision, escaped with a broken leg. The marquis of Huntly was bruised and had a thumb broken, but suffered no other injury. Capt. Duncan McLeod, of the Forty-second Highlanders, is among the killed.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

Loss of the Steamer Gileber—Owners of the Big Vessel Fail to Obtain Any Clearing News.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—Up to a late hour Wednesday night owners had received no news of the missing steamer Gileber and have given up all hope. They feel satisfied that the boat is lost. Officers of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, which built both the Western Reserve and Gileber, are badly broken up by this latest disaster. President Coffinberry said that no storm could break up the Gileber, loaded as she was with 3,900 tons of coal. He stated that she either tore her bottom on the rocks or had been in a collision.

The insurance companies are hard hit by the disaster. The Gileber was insured for \$180,000, divided as follows: Commercial Union, \$25,000; London Assurance, \$25,000; Marine, \$25,000; British and Foreign, \$25,000; Western of Toronto, \$15,000; Ethna, \$25,000; Security, \$15,000; Orient, \$15,000. The recent gales were probably the most destructive to lake shipping in the history of the inland marine. The losses of the last five days were estimated by underwriters to be about \$450,000. A full dozen boats have passed out of existence and not less than twenty-five seamen have been lost. The nearest approach to the recent gale in the amount of property losses was the great storm on Thanksgiving day in 1890, when the losses exceeded \$400,000. Other storms have greatly exceeded this last one in the number of sailors lost, but not in value of property.

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NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

HEZEKIAH HAYFIELD, SR.

My neighbors, Peter Tompkins an' Ebenezer Brown, they sold their farms an' farm's an' are movin' off to town.

They're gettin' tired o' farmin' an' they want to rest, I guess.

I'll bet you they are sick o' town in thirty days or less.

If they can stan' it, but I think it's hard to see.

How they can live shut up in town the way they'll have to be.

There's houses on both sides o' 'em an' neighbors all around.

Can't hardly raise no garden truck they'll have to live on.

Can't keep no pigs or chickens, or their neighbors they'll complain.

Won't have no eggs to sell, nor cheese, nor butter, stock or grain.

They'll be to get some office, or fall back on Providence.

An' do a sight o' mowin' in their meadow of expense.

It's allers been a puzzle what so many towns folks do.

To make a livin', yet somehow they seem to worry through.

But there's nothin' like the country o' it's comfort that you want.

Where the peck chickens muster an' the rabbits lay their haunt.

Where the larks is up an' singin' in the morning.

For it's light.

An' the katydid is drummin' at their orchestra all night.

Where the chair at the fish pond run a sort o' music race.

With whatever else is singin', bringin' in their bulfinch bass.

An' the moonlight's sort o' mellow, an' the evening wind is soft.

An' the lark is full o' perfume from the new hay in the loft.

Where the apples in the orchard, throwin' kisses at the sun.

Git to blushin' an' explainin' that they meant it all in fun.

Then the watermelons chuckle, an' the yellow pumpkins grin.

An' the sweet potatoes giggle while the holly-hocks chat in.

Where the turkeys strut and gobble, an' the guinea fowls an' scream.

An' the roosters pick their crowin' jest as high as they can reach.

Where you see the hogs a-fattin', an' the cattle lookin' sleek.

An' the geese a-growin' feathers as they waddle up the creek.

An' the prairie dogs a-barkin', ez they lay round in the sun.

An' a blue streak cross the meadow—some jack rabbit on the run.

Where you live on homemade cookin', hey old-fashioned butterbilk.

Eucotash an' apple dumplin', roastin' ears just in the alk.

Pancakes smothered in molasses, with a very luscious look.

Ham an' eggs an' baked potatoes like your mother used to cook.

Oh, there's nothin' like the country fer contentment an' fer health.

An' there's nothin' like a sodhouse fer domestic peace an' wealth.

An' there's nothin' like the prairie, where the air is pure an' free.

One good Kansas quarter-section—that is jest the stuff fer me.

—Harry S. Mills, in Chicago Advance.

THE FALSE SUMMONS.



heighten the enjoyment within, where a shaded lamp gave out its serene glow, and the pictured folds of an ancient Chinese screen shut all possible and impossible draughts away from the ruddy fireside.

Dr. Fengrove sat on one side, with the newspaper in his lap; Mrs. Fengrove sat on the other, tranquilly occupied in darning stockings, while a chubby year-old lay asleep in its crib, just where the firelight touched its curls with fleeting glimpses of gold.

"Well," said the doctor, letting the newspaper slip down to the floor, "this is comfortable. I don't often get an evening at home since—Hello! What's that? Some one knocking at the kitchen door."



Mrs. Fengrove rose and answered the summons. Presently, she came back.

"It's Milo York, doctor," said she.

"Milo York, eh?" Dr. Fengrove's countenance darkened as he spoke. "Didn't I tell Milo York never to darken my door again?"

"But he's hungry, my dear," pleaded the gentle-hearted woman, "and homeless. Mr. Evarton has turned him away, and—"

"I don't blame Mr. Evarton!" tartly interrupted her husband. "A miserable, drunken loafer, who—"

"I don't think he has been drinking to-night, doctor," said Mrs. Fengrove. "He looks pale and tired. He says he has had nothing to eat since noon, and has no place to sleep."

"That's no affair of mine!" retorted Dr. Fengrove, who, though free-hearted and hospitably inclined in general,

eral, had hardened his heart like a flint against this particular instance of humanity.

Mrs. Fengrove still hesitated. "What shall I tell him?" asked she. "Tell him to go about his business," returned the doctor, energetically stirring the fire until a red stream of sparks flew up the chimney.

Mrs. Fengrove closed the door, and went back to the kitchen porch.

"Milo," said she, "my husband will have nothing to say to you."

"I don't blame him much," dejectedly responded Milo York, who was, indeed, an unpromising-looking subject enough, with his unkempt hair hanging over his brow, his garments in rags and the end of his nose chilled and purpled with the bitter night air.

"But it's a dreadful night," softly added Mrs. Fengrove. "Wait out here—the porch will shelter you from the rain. The coffee-pot is on the stove yet, and I'll bring you a plate of bread and cold meat and a bowl of coffee."

"Thankee, ma'am," said the tramp, gathering himself like a heap of rags into the corner, to wait.

He drank his coffee and ate his supper like a famished hound, and then Mrs. Fengrove gave him a tattered old shawl, long since cast aside by her husband.

"Take this," she said, "and lie down in the barn loft; there's plenty of good, sweet hay there. But be sure you're off before the doctor comes out in the morning."

"Thankee, ma'am," again uttered the man; and he disappeared like a shadow into the howling tempest.

"Where have you been all this time?" suspiciously queried the doctor, as his wife came into the softly illuminated arch of the Chinese screen again. Mrs. Fengrove turned scarlet under his penetrating glance.

"I—I only gave Milo a little something to eat and drink," she faltered. "You know the Good Book says, 'Turn not away thy face from any poor man.'"

"Yes," dryly coughed the doctor, "but I guess the Good Book don't make any allowance for tramps. And I tell you what, Dolly, it isn't safe to harbor these miserable wretches, with Aunt Dorothy's silver tea-set in the house, let alone your own spoons and forks, especially as I am obliged to be so much from home."

Mrs. Fengrove sewed on in silence; she was almost sorry she had told poor Milo York about that snug corner in the hayloft, but she lacked courage to confess the whole truth to her husband.

"It will be all right, I dare say," she told herself. "But Milo York mustn't come hanging around here any more."

In the dead of the tempestuous night, there came a ring at the doctor's night-bell. Old Mr. Castleton was very ill—lying, perhaps! The doctor was woken at once!

With a yawn, our good Esculapius rose out of his warm bed, dressed himself, and, saddling old Roan, set for his midnight ride of six long miles. But when he reached Castleton court, all was still and dark. He rang two or three times before a night-capped head popped out of the window—that of the old squire himself.

"Dear, dear!" said Squire Castleton. "What's the matter? Nobody ill, I hope?"

"Why, you are, aren't you?" testily demanded Dr. Fengrove.

"I? Not a bit of it!" said the squire, in surprise.

"Didn't you send for me?"

"No, I didn't," said the squire. "And if you've got anything more to say, you'd better come in out of this sleet-storm and say it."

"No," said Dr. Fengrove, setting his teeth together, "I'll not come in, thank you."

"It ain't a joke, is it?" questioned Squire Castleton.

"I'm afraid it's something more serious than a joke," said Dr. Fengrove. "Good night."

And, turning old Roan's head, he set spurs to him and trotted rapidly away. Evidently, the night call was a concerted plan—a plan devised to leave his home unprotected—and his mind turned, with keen distress, to Milo York and his tale of distress.

"God keep Dolly and the little one safe until I get home again!" he muttered between his closed lips. "Faster, Roan, faster!" with a touch of the whip, which was scarcely needed, so thoroughly did the good horse enter into the spirit of his rider. "You know not how much may depend upon your speed to-night!"

Meanwhile, Mrs. Fengrove, who had just fallen into a restless slumber, after locking the door behind her husband, was unwontedly startled once again by a low, steadily continuous sound like the rasping of some hard instrument. She sat up in bed and listened a minute. Under her window the sound of muffled and subdued voices was audible, even above the rattle and roar of the wintry storm.

"Burglars!" she gasped to herself. "And my husband is gone—and—Oh! Milo York is at the bottom of this! How wrong it was of me to give him shelter in the barn!"

Springing to her feet, she threw on a blue flannel dressing gown, and hurried to the cupboard, where her few simple treasures were kept, besides the square, morocco case containing Aunt Dorothy's service of solid, old-fashioned china. She turned the key and was just dropping it into her pocket, when a rude grasp fell on her arm.

"No you don't!" muttered a gruff voice. "Give that here!"

Mrs. Fengrove's heart turned chill as death as she found herself face to face with a tall, ruffianly man, whose face was half hidden by a sort of visor, or mask, of black leather, while another man was busily engaged in ransacking the bureau drawers opposite.

"Give it here!" he uttered savagely. "Or," grasping the throat of the sleeping baby who had awakened, with a cry of infant terror, "I'll wring the brat's neck as if it were a chicken's."

Mrs. Fengrove gave a shriek of fright, but, at the same second, a stunning blow from a spade handle felled

the man opposite, like a log, to the floor, and a strong hand, twisting itself, vice-like, in the neckerchief of the nearest villain, compelled him to loose his hold of the child.

"You will, will you?" thundered Milo York. "Not if I know it, I guess!"

And suddenly closing with the burglar, there ensued a desperate struggle for a minute or two, during which Mrs. Fengrove's blood seemed turning to ice within her veins. It was brief, however. Milo flung his opponent heavily to the ground, and tearing one of the sheets from the bed, he twisted it around and above him, knotting it here and there until the cowardly burglar lay helpless and pinioned at his feet.

"I'd oughter cut yer throat," said Milo, "a-fightin' babies and women, you mean skunk you! But I won't! I'll leave you to the law, and if that don't grip you tight enough I ain't no good guesser."

And with equal rapidity he tied the hands and feet of the other man, who still lay insensible on the floor.

"Is—is he dead?" gasped poor Mrs. Fengrove, scarcely daring to look in that direction.

"No—he ain't got his deserts," Milo answered, wiping the sweat from his brow. "He'll live to be hanged yet, ma'am, never fear."

And at this moment the sound of old Roan's gallop on the half-frozen road struck like welcome music on Mrs. Fengrove's ears.

"My husband!" she cried out, hysterically. "My husband!"

Milo York went down and unfastened the door—the burglars had effected their nefarious entrance through the parlor window—and Dr. Fengrove found himself face to face with the tramp.

"York!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, sir, 'York,'" nodded Milo. "And if it hadn't been 'York' your wife and the little 'un would have been in a bad fix."

"Oh, husband!" shrieked Mrs. Fengrove, flinging herself into his arms. "Milo York has saved our lives!"

"I ain't altogether sartin about that," added Milo, "but I guess I've saved your money and valuables."

"But how came you here?" questioned Dr. Fengrove.

"I was a-sleepin' out in the barn," said Milo. "She told me I could. She give me a blanket and food and drink when I was 'most ready to drop. God bless her! And I heard their foot-steps just arter you had gone out, and I suspicioned as all wasn't right. So I just got up and crept arter 'em, and here they is," with a nod toward the two captives on the floor. "And if you'll just lend a hand, doctor, we'll bust 'em out in the hall, where they won't interfere with folks, and then I'll go over to the village for the constable and the handcuffs."

"How can I ever reward you for this, Milo?" said Dr. Fengrove, in tones stifled by grateful emotion.

"I don't want no reward," said Milo, stoutly. "I'd 'a' done more nor that for her," with a switch of his hand toward Mrs. Fengrove. "Ah, sir, you don't know the sort o' feelin' a man has for the only person in the world as holds out a nelpin' hand when he's ready to drop with hunger and faintness! And now," more briskly, "I'll go."

"Dolly," said the doctor, as the honest fellow vanished, "what would have become of us all this night if you had not been more merciful and tender-hearted than I! God be praised that your sweet woman-nature gained the victory!"

That was the last midnight alarm that our doctor's family ever sustained. The two burglars, discovered to be old and experienced hands at the business, were safely lodged in state prison for the longest practicable term; the gang was effectually broken up; and the neighborhood was at peace again.

And Milo York is an objectless, despised tramp no longer. He is Dr. Fengrove's "hired man" now, as much a friend as a servant, and you may see him, any sunny day, at work in the garden, with the baby playing around him.

"All I wanted was a chance," Milo York says.—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.



"MILO YORK HAS SAVED OUR LIVES."

Explained.

Lady—How often does the ferry-boat start?

Waterside Character—Every fifteen minutes, mum.

"How long since the boat left here?"

"Ten minutes, mum."

Lady (after ten minutes' waiting)—Didn't you say the boat starts every fifteen minutes?

"I did, mum."

"Well, I have waited here ten minutes since you said the boat had been gone ten minutes."

"Yes, mum."

"Then how do you make it out that it starts every fifteen minutes?"

"Why, ye see, mum, it starts from this side one fifteen minutes, and from the other side the next."—Boston Transcript.

—That Settled It.—Amy—"George, dear, what do you think of my new reformed gown?" Mr. Dolly (surveying it critically)—"There's something in it I like." Amy—"What?" Mr. Dolly—"You."—Yankee Blade.

MUSIC FOR A NICKEL.

How an Old Song Touched a Malena Lounger's Heart.

He had been seen in the saloon before—not every day, but when it was raining or when the policeman jostled him off the corner. He never had much money, probably not more than \$2.40 a month in half a year. The fellow may have been in better condition at one time in his life. But there was nobody who could swear to that. For years he had been only a lounge in a long, rusty coat, which he kept well buttoned to cloak still more aged raiment. Yet this young fellow (for he was not old) had a good face, and this had served him well on more than one occasion.

He came shuffling into the saloon the other day just as he had done many times before. As a rule he was not a welcome visitor, but this time the well-groomed and perfumed bartender simply scowled at him and continued mixing and spooning. A score of men stood at the bar with their faces buried in mait which hung temptingly over the sides of as many glasses. The lounge hesitated about mingling with the merry-makers, and while he waited for the time to come to spend his only nickel for beer he shuffled up to one of those musical slot machines one sees on every hand. A card above the merry-making contrivance announced that the musical programme for the day embraced three popular songs. These were:

"The Nightingale."
"Read the Answer in the Stars."
"My Nellie's Blue Eyes."

The lounge read the list with interest. No doubt he wanted to hear one of the melodies, for it had been many a long day since he had been entertained. He crossed his legs as loungers always do and leaned upon the machine with an elbow. What could he do with one nickel—his last coin on earth, or in the sea below, or as we may suppose, in the heavens above. It would cost five cents to hear each of these melodies and what did he care for "The Nightingale" or "Read the Answer in the Stars?"

One of the merry-makers, with an extra flourish of his handkerchief to his mouth, inserted a nickel and the machine played the first tune. But that was all. The bartender, in a spirit of hospitality, dropped another coin in the slot, and a guttural rendition of Marie Jansen's famous song rolled out of the machine. The lounge was silent, but not unusually interested in the melodies. He stood close to the wall where he would not be in the way, for bartenders are coarse and rough to loungers when they intrude.

There was still one more piece for that machine to play. It was an old song, to be true, and it seemed to be waiting in an apologetic way for a coin to set its familiar chords to tinkling. But the merry-makers had had enough. They went one way and the bartender another. The lounge stood alone. He clasped his only nickel, fumbled it awhile as if in doubt to spend it for beer or music and then softly dropped it into the slot.

There was a momentary grinding of the wheels and then sweetly and clearly came the familiar strains of the old song. The lounge leaned affectionately upon the box, his head almost resting upon the rusty sleeve of his coat. The bartender arranged the curtains in his white jacket and spoke harshly of the extravagance of the patron. The lounge neither saw nor heard anything but the brass wheels as they turned in the machine and the old-fashioned melody as rolled out into the gilded stuccoed room. Suddenly the wheels stopped. The last chord had been struck.

"Now, get out of here; you've heard all there is," yelled the bartender, straightening his jacket in an impatient way. The lounge still clung to the machine as if expecting a repetition of his song.

"Do you hear, or will I have to give you the seltzer bottle?" exclaimed the bartender in a more threatening voice.

The lounge was awakened. He straightened up, wiped something from his eyes on his rough coat sleeve and shuffled toward the door.

"It's all right, Bill," he said, "but I used to have a girl when I was a heap better off than I am now. Her name was Nell, Bill, I mean Nellie, and she had eyes bluer'n the sky. I just wanted to hear that song once more, Bill. It's done me good, you've got my last nickel and the whole thing hain't done you no harm. Yes, Bill, her eyes were bluer'n yours, a heap bluer. I am going; don't hurry me."—Chicago Herald.

A NEW ANÆSTHESIA PROCESS.

The Use of Cold for the Purpose Becomes Popular with Germans.

A new method has been brought forward in Germany for producing anesthesia by the application of cold, the feature in this case being that it is not the cold-producing agent which touches the desired part, but a metallic tube, or chamber, which is cooled by carbonic acid. The cold may, according to the requirements of the case, be regulated from the temperature of the cold water to one sufficiently low to cauterize. The first symptom of this artificial cold is described as anemic of the cellular tissue, producing a slight sensation of burning, this being followed by anesthesia, which lasts from one to two minutes and then disappears without any evil effects. The simple turning of a tap will regulate the stream of carbonic acid to any degree of temperature down to 4 degrees Fahrenheit. No moisture is produced, and the special point is noted that in using this cold for cauterizing the advantage is afforded of producing anesthesia at the same time. On its application to any of the internal cavities, such as the mouth, it is necessary to have the parts carefully dried, as the tissues would otherwise adhere to the instrument. It is stated that in applying this method in the case of a boy in the Maria hospital at Hamburg the success was so complete that the boy looked on without moving a muscle while a deep incision of twelve centimeters in length was made in his thigh.—Baltimore American.

PERUVIAN COTTON.

More Valuable Than Other Grades, the Supply Being Constantly Inadequate.

Herodotus mentioned, with some apparent doubt in his own mind, that among the productions of India was a kind of wool which grows on trees. This description of cotton seems to apply with peculiar force to a variety which is becoming noted in commerce as the special product of the department of Piura in Peru. It first came into the market as a result of the high prices caused by the civil war in America, when the shipments of Piura cotton rose from 336,000 pounds in 1893 to 4,084,000 pounds in 1895. Since then, owing to its singular qualities, the demand has constantly outdistanced a continual increase in its production, and the indications are that an enormous development of this industry will take place in Piura within the next few years, aided by irrigation works and systematic colonization. This cotton is of the "long staple" variety, the fibers, however, being of an extraordinary length, and in structure and in their crinkly character possessing so close a resemblance to wool that a microscopical examination must be supplemented by chemical tests to distinguish one from the other. It is this quality which has made the fame of Piura cotton, since it is an invaluable adulterant for high grade woolen goods. When combined with wool in the warp it gives additional strength without affecting the texture of the cloth in any way. This being its sole use, the price of this cotton fluctuates not with the cotton market, but with the value of wool, and on an average it may be said to command from four to five cents a pound more than the highest grades of other cottons.

Piura is in the extreme northwestern part of Peru and is drained by the rivers Piura and Chira. The country is a semi-desert, similar to the entire western coast of Peru, but the rivers rising in the Andes carry down an immense volume of water to the sea. Once in every seven years, with phenomenal regularity, heavy rains visit this region, causing an inundation of large tracts in the river valleys, and in these years the production of cotton is increased to double its usual amount. Like southern California, the land is naturally of immense fertility, and only water is needed to render it correspondingly productive. Feeble attempts at irrigation have been made along the valley of the Chira, which have served, however, to show what may be done when this matter is taken up in a large way. It has been demonstrated that within two years after planting 200 acres will yield a net annual profit of not less than \$4,000 gold. The Peruvian government has had surveys for irrigation works in these valleys made at different times, and Alfred T. Sears has obtained a concession to carry out these plans so far as they relate to one section comprising an area of 1,000,000 acres. This work, based upon the estimates of an American engineer, will involve a maximum outlay of \$1,000,000. There is an opportunity, however, for several separate irrigation undertakings in these valleys, which cannot fail of becoming immensely remunerative. It is a good thing which cannot be overdone, for the demand is constantly growing for this cotton, and it cannot be raised elsewhere than in Piura. Efforts have been made to grow cotton from Piura seed in the other valleys along the west coast, but the quality of the cotton reverts to that of the ordinary varieties. Evidently this great difference in its character is due to the peculiarities of the soil in Piura.

Prior to 1885 the principal market for this cotton was in Liverpool, but since then the shipments to New York have been increasing until there is a fair prospect that this country will consume the larger part of the entire crop, and this has taken place in spite of a difference in freight of \$11 per ton in favor of Liverpool, under normal conditions, while more recently the rates have been \$12 to Liverpool, as against \$28 to New York.—N. Y. Post.

PLAID WAISTS.

One of the Pretty Styles That Will Be Prevalent This Winter.

The foulard and cotton blouses of summer will soon be superseded by waists of plaid silks, which may be had in gay Scotch tartans, and also in more subdued French coloring. Sometimes only the upper part of a guimpe and large bias sleeves are made of plaid silk to fill out a corselet and skirt of serge, tweed or vigogne, but the entire waist of plaid is largely imported, to wear with various skirts of dark wool or silk. A gay silk waist of bright Stuart plaid, with red as the prevailing color, is gathered on a fitted lining that points slightly in front and back, the sides defining the waist-line. The silk is bias throughout, with the fulness from the shoulders drawn down under a folded girdle of the same that points upward quite high in front, and slopes to a two-inch belt in the back. A slender gilt buckle which curves in with the figure is passed through the front of the girdle, while the back is fastened under a rosette. A collarette of the silk with selvege finish is plaited below a high collar, and points low in front and back, while the shorter shoulder plaits reach only to the top of the sleeves. These sleeves are large gignols of bias silk with turned-over cuffs. A beautiful guimpe for dark blue or green dresses is made of white silk with bias bars of blue and green, each edged with bright yellow.

Black satin merveilleux with colored stripes is also used for separate waists. Line stripes of pink with blue, or green with mauve and yellow, are very effective on black grounds. These waists have a double box-plait down the back, with fronts gathered on the shoulders and trimmed down the middle with two projecting ruffles that are selvege-edged. The collars and cuffs of doubled satin are turned over and square-cornered. Such waists are long enough to extend over the hips if desired, but are most often worn with the ends passed inside the skirt. A belt of the satin has a choker or buckle in front.—Harper's Bazar.

A FRIGHTFUL REMEDY.

Tortures That Were Once in Vague as Cure Hydrophobia.

Probably the most frightful remedy ever invented by ignorant physicians is that described in Boerhaave's "Aphorisms" a book written in 1755—for the cure of hydrophobia. It provides:

"1. That immediately after the poison is communicated the whole affected place, together with the surrounding, be immediately scarified very deep and blood be drawn to a great quantity by means of large glasses laid over the scarified parts, or the same be burned de p with a red hot iron; then the part be made to suppurate for a long while by means of such things as ulcerate by their constant corrosiveness. In the meantime, from the beginning of the cure to the end, foment the parts with pickle made of bay salt and vinegar, and these things ought to be continued till over the sixth month from the first accident.

"2. The clothes and other things which may have been touched with the poison, or that the mad animal has breathed upon, ought to be laid aside and carefully avoided.

"3. Immediately after the infection is known he ought to be thrown and hurried into great frights, using even violent threats, to be thrown unawares into the sea or river, to be held some time under water, and dipped again, repeating this several times with the same circumstances. For that this submersion cures no other ways than by the prodigious disturbance it occasions in the spirits, and not by the quality of the salt water, is too well known from what has happened to those poor wretches, who in helping to hold a patient in this case under water was hit by him, for they have not escaped the highest degree of hydrophobia, notwithstanding they would fall to swimming and to ducking in salt water for many hours from the moment they felt themselves bit, thinking thereby to prevent all harm. Let him afterward be purged often and very strongly with rhubarb, agarick and the juice of elder bark.

"4. Let him be made to sweat every morning, fasting by giving him some spiced vinegar with baysalt and plenty of hot water.

"5. Let him wash and bathe daily his hands and feet, his head and mouth, and swim often.

"6. Let him frequently drink cold water, and as often vomit it up again; after which let him drink acidulated or made sharp. Let his diet be moist, light, loosening, and often, in such a quantity until he vomits it up again, forbearing the use of too many aromatics, wines, heating means, and also too great motions of the body or passions of the mind.

"But the cure of the disease already present ought to be attempted, and chiefly in the first stage, and the beginning of the second more, because the least neglect is attended with a very fatal event. It looks the most promising, and it is confirmed with a few examples that the following method is likely to succeed best and ought to be taken:

"And as this method is built upon the nature of the illness in all its circumstances, and upon all the reasonable rules of art, so it seems nothing is more destructive than to murder, as it were, and cease these poor sufferers with sharp heatings, drying medicines, and by their roughness very much affecting the nerves, all which are poisoned in this case, where the patients are already dried up by their very disease. And, again, nothing is more cruel than neglecting all means whatever to abandon these poor wretches from the beginning or to stifle them between two beds. Nor ought we yet to despair of finding out, one time or other, a peculiar antidote for this poison, seeing that we have succeeded in poisons thought formerly as destructive."

After reading this one is tempted to be thankful for the Pasteur treatment, whether it does any good or not.—Chicago Times.

For Safety in Mines.

The prevention of accidents from explosive gasses in coal mines by means of a "water cartridge," as proposed some time since, appears on experiment to have proved very successful. As managed for this purpose, an explosive charge of tonite is placed in a tin tube of a size suitable for a shot-hole, the tube is filled with water, and the cartridge suspended in it by means of a wire connection with the detonator, the tube being securely plugged, the cartridge placed in the shot-hole, and rammed in the usual way. Thus, as is claimed, there is no flame when the charge is exploded and consequently no danger of igniting gas, while at the same time the coal is not shattered as in ordinary blasting. An account of some of the tests made with this cartridge shows that in one case four ordinary shots were fired in the coal with four-ounce charges of tonite without any flame being observed. In another and severe test two blow-out shots were tried in hard metal with no indication of flame, while, as a final test, a loaded cartridge was fired on the mine floor, and again there was no indication of flame, these results showing unquestionably the absolutely flameless properties of the cartridge.—N. Y. Sun.

Killing a Gator's Nest.

One day recently a citizen found a nest of baby alligators in Kersey lake and proceeded at once to gather them in. About the time he had captured all he could conveniently handle he saw the old mother gator, who was a monster twelve feet in length, coming straight at him with wide-open jaws. As he had no gun with him he did the next best thing and took to his heels as fast as he could run, with the big alligator after him and gaining at every jump. Then he began to spill the baby gators along the road, hoping the old saurian would stop to attend to them. But in this he was disappointed, for the old mother gator kept right along after him in dead earnest. He made for a vacant house near by and fortunately found the door unlocked, but just as he banged the door shut he saw the furious old mother just coming up the steps with blazing eyes and open jaws. He threw the last baby gator square into the extended jaws of its mother as he closed the door.—Sea Animals Herald.

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Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves & Ranges.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee, Wis.

CARPETS.

Lowell Body Brussels, 90c.

Lowell Ingrain, 49c.

All other makes just below other stores' prices. We boast greatly of our carpet smartness. Give us the opportunity by calling and see if we should not be proud of our stock.

CHAMBER SUITS.

Buying big by selecting so admirably, selling so closely on the heels of the first cost—brings trade to our ever popular Chamber Suit Department. We've a handsome three piece

Chamber Suit for \$12.50

Another one for \$15.00

Another one for \$16.50

And so on all the way up.

Garnishing up one's home nest is the most fascinating thing in life.

We've the handsomest line of Lace Curtains in the city in our Drapery department. The ones we mention below come in two prices, \$5.00 and \$6.00, Caledonian by name. No other store has them.

Then the Bamboo Curtains, beautiful designs, \$2.50.

Easels, screens, etc.—all the little fancies that please the woman who takes delight in garnishing up her home nest.

It isn't every day that you get a \$3.50 lamp for \$1.98, yet that's the case here.

STOVE HINTS.

A little fore thought, plenty of dry wood and a heating stove go a long way toward making a happy home. Our stove department is complete in every respect.

HEATING STOVES

For \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00,

\$8.75, \$9.00, \$10.75, \$11.00,

\$12.50, \$15.50, \$17.50, \$18.00,

\$21.00, \$23.00, \$25.00 on up.

DINING TABLES.

\$3.75, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50,

\$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.75, \$8.50, \$9.50

up. Over a hundred to choose from.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usually found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

Lake View House.

CHAS. WILSON, PROP.

Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

Oneida House.

Thos. Crowley, Prop.

First-class Hotel in Every Respect.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates \$1.50 per day.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Winter Season.

We are showing a large and well selected Stock of Garment for Winter Wear, including

Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets,

Coats and Elsters, Plush Jackets, Cloth Capes and Wraps. A large line of Seal Coats, Small Furs and Fur Trimmings guaranteed to wear.

Colored Dress Goods, Both imported and of domestic manufacture from 25c a yard upward.

Black Dress Goods in a large variety of new weaves. We make a Specialty of Mourning Goods.

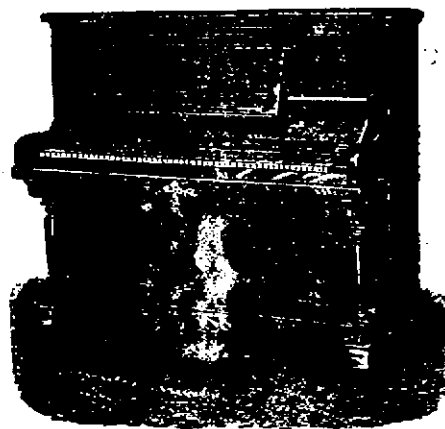
Silk Dress Goods The largest assortment of Plain and Fancy Silks ever before shown by us, including black and colored velvets. We will send samples.

T. A. Chapman Co., Milwaukee.

W. S. JEWELL,

SOLE AGENT.

Hallet & Davis, Arion & Hale Pianos.



Kimball New Scale Pianos, Organs.

Kimball and Great Western Organs - - - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

For Catalogues and Prices Call on or Address

W. S. JEWELL, Agent, Rhineland, Wisconsin.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

H. LEWIS, Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

Stoltzman Block. Rhineland, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley, ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Knight block, Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL Bank of Rhineland.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO

Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.

A General Land Business Transacted

Office in Court House.

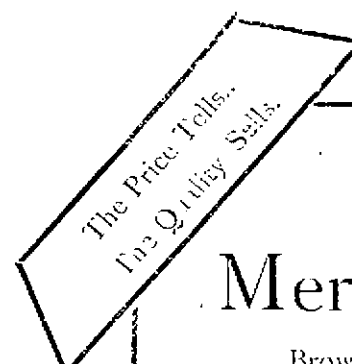
Rhineland, Wisconsin

Shuttler & Risch,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

A Good Fit Guaranteed in Every Case, The Quality of Goods Guaranteed.

Call and be Convinced



J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Mfg Co.

Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

E. G. SQUIER

DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. Rhineland, Wisconsin

Rhineland Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS, Resident Surgeon

Rhineland

WISCONSIN.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. Rhineland, Wis.

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
GEO. W. KIRKPATRICK. WM. C. OGDEN.

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on application.
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Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....E. P. Brennan
Sheriff.....L. Merkle
County Judge.....J. W. Shelton
County Judge.....J. W. Shelton
Register of Deeds.....J. B. Johnson
Clerk of Court.....L. J. Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Pruden
Surveyor.....T. Lennon
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8 P. M.
Rev. F. J. J. Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M.
Sabbath school at 10:45 A. M. after morning ser-
vice.
Rev. D. C. Savary, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJong, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 A. M.
Sunday School.....12:00 P. M.
Song and Praise Service.....4:15 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon.....7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.
Young Peoples' Meeting.....7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.
General Prayer Meeting.....7:30 P. M.
All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 212. Regular
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
E. H. Grogan, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N. G.

D. D. FELLOWS' CAMP.
PELICAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets
1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.
E. L. Dimick, chief patriarch. B. Bedian, scribe.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242. Meets 1st
and 3rd Tuesday in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. O. F. P.
Plumbeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Sauter, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. O. F. V.
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95. Wisconsin Division
S. O. F. V. Meets at G. A. R. hall
on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. O. F. W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M. at Good
Temple's hall.
Rev. N. J. J. Rec. Sec. J. N. Kinnear, Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILK & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office over First National Bank,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court
House Square,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

C. B. MCINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

T. B. MCINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

So much has been said and written
with regard to the recent discoveries
of iron near here, that a great deal of
interest is taken by outside parties,
and a number of mining men have
not only looked over the land but
have attempted to secure either deed
or option to it. A number of local
business men went out to the place
last week to look over the reported
finds and indications, and while there
was not a mining expert in the party
all the indications which explorers
and mine hunters are looking for are
there. A magnetic needle test was
made by a mining captain from the
Gogebic range, and it showed a vein
of ore running east from the find for
several miles. Some of the many
specimens which have been taken out
have been sent away for testing and
are all reported as containing iron
ore in excellent paying quantities.
The vein is within a few feet of the
surface and could be shoveled onto a
car like dirt. The question of the
vein's extent has been passed upon by
a number of experts, and they
unanimously pronounce it similar to
the big Colby mine of the Gogebic
range. The land on which the mine
is located was homesteaded by Matt
Stapleton. He sold a half interest in
the land to A. W. Brown, and two-
eighths to James Thompson and Dr.
Daniels, both of this city. The fact
that iron was on this land has been
known for many years. Mine ex-
plorers located it there as long ago
as '78, and the land was repeatedly
sought by different parties, but al-
ways without success, as it was a
part of the water reserve government
hold, and could be secured only by
special proclamation of the president,
until all of it was brought into mar-
ket two years ago. Since the recent
excitement in regard to the mine a
number of these efforts to secure the
whole or an interest in the land have
been renewed, but the owners have
refused to give even a conditional
option on any of it. The present
owners will soon organize a com-
pany, all of the stock of which will
be held by them, and next spring they
will begin operating and shipping
ore. What the result of this mine's
location near here will be is hard to
say, but one thing is certain—the
men who own it have secured the
best advice as to amount and quality
of ore which can be obtained, and
they have plenty of money to operate
and develop the claim. They could
today dispose of a large amount of
stock and secure plenty of money
from outsiders to operate the mine,
but they will hold it all here. The
adjoining land is, of course, likely to
be as valuable, especially that which
lies east of it to Shepard's Lake.
The shipping of ore next spring will
bring to Rhinelander another sub-
stantial boom in both population
and business. The beauty of the
thing is that the men who own and
will operate the mine are men who
are already greatly interested in
Rhinelander and its advancement,
and the fact that they are to control
it makes the benefit doubly sized and
doubly good.

Wanted
A girl to do general house work.
Mrs. D. B. STEVENS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Oct. 30, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following
named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court of Oneida Co.,
at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 12, 1892, viz:
Charles R. Gove, H. E. No. 6461, for Lot 2,
Sec. 11, and lots 3, 4 and 5, Sec. 12, 88 N.,
E. 10 E. He claims the following witnesses to
prove his continuous residence upon and cul-
tivation of said land, viz: Dunn W. Jordan,
George Deon, Tom Kennedy, John M. Loomis,
all of Rhinelander, Wis.
E. D. SANDERS, Register.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.
ONEIDA COUNTY,)
TOWN OF PELICAN.]

To CHARLES MILLER—
You are hereby notified that a sum-
mons and garnishee has been issued
against you and your property gar-
nished to satisfy the demand of
James Lamonty. Now, unless you
shall appear before Paul Browne,
municipal judge in and for said county,
at his office in said town, on the
17th day of November, A. D. 1892, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment
will be rendered against you and
your property sold to pay the debt.
JAMES LAMONTY, Plaintiff.

Petition for Laying out Co. Highway.

Notice is hereby given that the
County Board of Supervisors of Oneida
Co. will meet at the office of the Co.
Clerk in the village of Rhinelander in
said county on the 17th day of Oct.,
1892, at 8 P. M., to decide upon a
petition to lay out a county road in
the towns of Hazelhurst and Pelican,
as follows:

Record of survey of highway in
township No. 38 N. ranges 6 and 7 E.,
township No. 37 N. ranges 7 and 8 E.,
township No. 36 N. range 8 E., town-
ship No. 38 N., R. 9 E. Commenced
Aug. 22, 1892, completed Sept. 12,
1892, by Daniel Graham, Co. Surveyor.
Assistants, Finn Lawler, chairman,
James Lawler, Ax. Nem., Wm. Ken-
nedy, Ax. Mem., Lou Denton, chair-
man.

Township No. 38 N., range 6 E.,
in section 10, commenced on the sec-
tion line between sections three (3)
and ten (10), 1705 links east of the
north 1/2 post of section ten, thence S
42° 15' 30" E. Varmer reading at 5°
E. 2.36 to angle post No. 1. S 17°
W 6.59 to angle post No. 2. S 32°
W 4.01 to angle post No. 2. S 7° W
4.84 to angle post No. 4. S 1° W

2.48 to angle post No 5. S 24° E 2.07
to angle post No 6. S 15° E 3.71 to
angle post No 7. S 17° W 4.98 to
angle post No 8. S 17° 30' min E 2.78
to angle post No 9. S 33° E 8.41 to
angle post No 10. S 59° 30' min E
19.90 to angle post No 11. S 35° E
6.61 to angle post No 12. S 7° E
6.53 to angle post No 13. S 28° 30'
min E 4.02 to angle post No 14. S
62° E 3.11 to angle post No 15. S 1°
30' min W 5.38 to angle post No 16.
S 68° E 2.87 to section line between
sections ten (10) and eleven (11), 925
links north of the SE corner of section
ten (10).

IN SECTION 11.
6.17 to angle post No 1. S 64° 30'
min E 3.98 to Lake Kathrine, angle
post No 2. S 62° E 2.40 across lake.
2.78 to angle post No 3. S 86° E
3.74 to angle post No 4. S 42° E
7.68 to section line between sections
11 and 14; 1928 links west of the SE
post of section eleven (11); thence
east on section line between sections
11 and 14, Var. 3° E. 19.28 to SE
post section eleven (11). 21.44 to
open marsh wet. 25.80 across marsh,
17 rods and 4 feet. 60.71 to section
corner to sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Thence east on section line between
sections 12 and 13, Var. 4° E. 40.00
to SE post of section 12. 69.50 to
angle post No. 1.

IN SECTION 13.
S 55° E 13.33 to range line between
ranges six (6) and seven (7), 769 links
south of the northeast corner of sec-
tion 13. Township No. 38 N. range 7 E.

SECTION 18.
S 45° E 6.50 to angle post No 1.
" 63° 30' E 6.02 " " " 2.
" 75° 30' E 2.21 " " " 3.
" 51° 30' E 2.04 " " " 4.
" 27° 30' E 10.36 " " " 5.
" 82° 30' E 2.64 " " " 6.
" 49° E 3.08 " " " 7.
" 82° 30' E 12.94 " " " 8.
" 24° E 9.78 " " " 9.
" 57° E 2.97 " " " 10.
" 67° 30' E 12.50 " " " 11.
" 45° E 13.46 to angle post No 12, in-
tersecting old 101 road.

N 33° 30' E 9.64 to angle post No 13.
" 80° 30' E 4.40 to angle post No 14.
" 62° E 4.83 to section line between
sections 17 and 18, 332 links south of
the east 1/2 post of section 18.

SECTION 17.
6.00 angle post No 1.
N 12° 15' W 3.20 to angle post No 2
S 62° E 6.55 to angle post No 3
N 47° E 3.50 " " " 4
N 73° E 3.80 " " " 5
N 38° 30' E 5.03 " " " 6
N 65° 30' E 4.23 " " " 7
N 61° 45' E 8.51 " " " 8
N 59° E 6.35 " " " 9
N 88° E 5.80 " " " 10
N 60° 30' E 5.32 " " " 11
N 77° 30' E 6.83 " " " 12
N 65° 30' E 6.78 " " " 13
N 11° 30' E 1.98 " " " 14
N 55° 30' E 1.08 " " " 15
N 64° E 3.92 " " " 16
N 86° 30' E 3.71 " " " 17
N 86° E 5.25 " " " 18
N 16° 30' E 4.51 " " " 19
N 85° E 9.07 to section line between
sections 16 and 17, 2.26 links south of
Meander post on Carr lake.

SECTION 16.
11.56 to angle post No 1
S 65° E 12.78 to angle post No 2
N 63° E 1.77 " " " 3
S 82° E 4.75 " " " 4
S 45° E 10.65 " " " 5
N 85° E 3.97 " " " 6
N 64° E 6.52 " " " 7
S 85° E 9.08 " " " 8
S 50° E, leave 101 road, 4.54 to open
marsh between two lakes, 6.80 across
marsh, 8.60 to angle post No 10
S 76° 30' E 2.31 to angle post No 11
S 43° E 11.12 to angle post No 12
S 15° E 7.38 to angle post No 13
S 49° E 9.07 to angle post No 14.
N 45° 30' min E 10.20 to section line
between section fifteen (15) and six-
teen (16); 1524 links North of Meander
post on north side of lake.

SECTION 15.
13.67 to angle post No. 1.
S 83° 30' E 13.67 angle post No. 2
S 53° E 19.93 angle post No. 3
" 72° 30' E 7.38 " " " 4
" 50° 30' E 5.32 " " " 5
" 64° 30' E 4.91 " " " 6
" 10° 15' E 11.41 " " " 7
" 47° E 4.88 " " " 8
" 16° 30' E 10.10 to section line be-
tween section fifteen (15) and twenty-
two (22); 14 chains east of the south
1/2 post of section fifteen (15).
5.53 angle post No. 1.

SECTION 22.
S 34° W 5.21 angle post No. 2
" 30° 30' E 12.77 angle post " 3. To
Eagle River and Merrill road.
S 9° E 14.52 angle post No. 4
" 15° E 5.11 " " " 5
" 30° W 25.50 " " " 6
" 13° 15' W 24.61 " " " 7
" 31° 15' W 10.10 " " " 8
" 65° W 3.19 " " " 9
" 30° W 7.81 to section line between
section twenty-two (22) and twenty-
seven (27); 8 chains west of the south
1/2 post of section twenty-two (22).

SECTION 27.
8.10 angle post No. 1
S 46° 30' W 18.74 angle post No. 2
do 41° 30' W 7.97 " " " 3
do 59° W 6.06 " " " 4
do 10° W 5.56 " " " 5
do 11° 30' E 5.76 " " " 6
Leave Eagle River and Merrill road.
S 50° E 6.48 angle post No. 7
do 24° 30' E 7.55 " " " 8
do 37° 30' E 5.36 " " " 9
do 49° E 4.05 " " " 10
do 2° E 1.85 " " " 11
do 32° 30' W 4.19 " " " 12
do 6° 30' E 3.79 " " " 13
do 16° 30' E 5.39 " " " 14
do 53° E 1.92 " " " 15
do 72° 30' E 4.77 " " " 16
do 34° E 5.71 " " " 17
do 73° 30' E 8.89 " " " 18
do 11° E 7.52 to section line between
sections twenty-seven (27) and thirty-
four (34) 826 links east of the SE post of
section twenty-seven (27).

SECTION 34.
8.78 angle post No. 1.
S 10° E 7.94 angle post No. 2
do 55° E 6.47 " " " 3
do 5° E 6.38 " " " 4
do 68° E 5.61 " " " 5
do 77° E 7.00 " " " 6
do 56° 30' E 5.68 " " " 7
do 20° E 6.51 " " " 8
do 7° 30' E " " " 9
do 15° E 5.31 " " " 10
do 35° E 7.80 " " " 11
do 39° E 11.81 " " " 12
do 5° E 2.82 " " " 13

The Finest Stock of
+ COOK + STOVES HEATING
In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of
M. H. GREENLEY.

do 50° 30' E 00.00 to section line be-
tween sections thirty-four (34) and
thirty-five (35); 2150 links north of the
S. E. corner of section thirty-four (34)

IN SECTION 35.
3.78 angle post No. 1
N 81° E 4.22 angle post do 2
S 46° 30' E 5.55 do do 3
S 8° 30' E 3.61 do do 4
S 43° 30' E 4.54 do do 5
S 1° E 7.56 do do 6
S 39° E 3.14 do do 7
S 50° E 3.94, to township line be-
tween townships thirty-seven (37)
and thirty-eight (38) north, range
seven (7) east, 20.30 links west of
the SE post of section thirty-five (35.)

TOWNSHIP 37 N., RANGE 7 E., SECTION 2.
4.22 angle post No 1
S 17° E 4.34 angle post No 2
S 13° W 6.51 do do 3
S 44° 30' E 5.56 do do 4
S 15° E 7.26 do do 5
S 28° E 7.47 do do 6
S 45° E 27.71 do do 7
S 24° E 5.20 do do 8
S 58° E 20.46 do do 9
S 52° E 8.69 do do 10
S 43° E 9.15 do do 11
S 36° E 6.78 do do 12
S 66° 30' E 5.43, to section line be-
tween section one (1) and two (2);
826 links north of the SE corner of sec-
tion two (2.)

IN SECTION 1.
7.00 to angle post No 1
S 48° E 7.59 to angle post No 2
S 16° 30' E 1.72 to section line be-
tween sections one (1) and twelve
(12), 8 chains east of the SW corner of
section one (1).

IN SECTION 12.
6.93 to angle post No 2
S 23° 30' E 13.06 to angle post No 2
S 23° E 20.35 to angle post No 3
S 36° 15' E 8.55 do do 4
S 30° E 10.97 to angle post No 5
S 20° E 14.31 do do 6
S 42° 30' E 10.83 do do 7
S 59° E 8.85 do do 8
S 28° 30' E 9.26 do do 9
S 38° 30' E 7.24 to section line between sec-
tions twelve (12) and thirteen (13); 2550
links west of the SE corner of section twelve
(12.)

IN SECTION 13.
10.26 to angle post No 1
S 47° 30' E 17.07 to angle post No 2
S 49° E 16.49 do do 3
S 1° 30' W 13.44 do do 4
S 22° 30' W 4.47 do do 5
S 31° 30' W 8.72 do do 6
S 39° E 2.79 do do 7
S 21° 30' E 6.13 do do 8
S 87° E 6.79 do do 9
S 43° E 4.11 to range line between ranges
seven (7) and eight (8); 2300 chains north of
the SE corner of section thirteen (13); 2550
links west of the SE corner of section twelve
(12.)

SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 37, RANGE 8 E.
6.33 to angle post No 1
S 27° E 7.55 to angle post No 2
S 31° 30' E 10.78 to angle post No 3
S 62° 30' E 11.09 to section line between
sections eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), 1211
links west of the SE post of section eighteen
(18) thence east on the section line between
sections 18 and 19, Var. 4° E
12.11 to SE post of section 18
13.70 to angle post No 4
S 60° E 6.85 to angle post No 5
S 71° E 6.67 to angle post No 6
S 82° E 1.45 to section line between sec-
tions 18 and 19, 897 links east of the mean-
der corner on east side of lake

IN SECTION 19
15.95 to angle post no 1
S 62° E 7.70 to angle post no 2
S 65° E 8.80 to section line between sec-
tions 19 and 20, 630 links south of the north
east corner of section 19

SECTION 20
10.44 to angle post no 1
S 72° E 5.56 to angle post no 2
S 29° E 9.83 do do 3
S 35° E 5.10 do do 4
S 26° 30' E 6.55 do do 5
S 11° 30' E 1.96 do do 6
S 42° E 7.97 do do 7
S 72° 30' E 7.72 do do 8
S 68° 30' E 9.88 do do 9
S 65° E 2.90 to creek 37 links wide, run-
ning 15.16 to angle post no 10
S 82° E 11.12 to angle post no 11
S 62° E 4.34 to angle post no 12
S 76° 30' E 11.66 to angle post no 13
S 85° 30' E 9.10 to section line between sec-
tions 20 and 21, 2061 links north of the SE
post of section 20

IN SECTION 21.
6.86 angle post No. 1.
S 58° 30' E 10.47 to angle post No. 2.
S 75° E 9.00 to M. L. S. & W. R. R. 12 24;
12 25; angle post No. 3.
S 82° 30' E 4.79 to angle post No. 4
S 61° E 11.56 to angle post No. 5
S 54° E 9.26 to do do 6
S 61° 30' E 13.41 do do 7
S 44° 30' E 21.17 do do 8
S 74° E 11.72 do do 9
S 81° 30' E 6.15 do do 10
S 75° 30' E 8.60 to section line between
sections 21 and 28; 13 chains west of the SE
corner of section twenty-one 21

IN SECTION 28
18.00 angle post no 1
S 63° 30' E 5.00 to section line between
sections 27 and 28, 421 links south of the ne
corner of section 28

IN SECTION 27.
8.36 angle post no 1
S 42° E 9.50 angle post no 2
S 27° 30' E 8.02 angle post no 3
S 69° E 10.79 angle post no 4
S 22° 15' E 5.70 angle post no 5
S 82° E 3.49 to section line between sec-
tions 26 and 27, 13 1/2 links north of the SE
post of section 27

IN SECTION 26
16.48 angle post no 1
S 68° E 25.53 angle post no 2
S 62° E 12.81 do do 3
S 30° E 15.09 do do 4
S 43° 30' E 11.81 do do 5
S 17° E 5.61 do do 6
S 15° W 11.26 do do 7
S 42° W 13.14 do do 8
S 7° 45' W 00.40, to section line between
sections 26 and 25, 130 links east of the SE
post of section 26

IN SECTION 35
5.68 angle post no 1
S 10° 20' E 6.63 angle post No. 2
S 52° 30' E 1.17 to M. L. S. & W. R. R. 2 47 to
west end bridge across 4 mile creek; 3.91 to
east end " " " " " 8
" " " " " 12 to
angle post No. 3.
S 80° W 2.71 angle post No. 4
S 10° 30' W 7.27 angle post No. 5
S 15° E 8.34 " " " 6
S 27° E 21.57 " " " 7 and to a and w
1/2 line of section 15, thence east on the east
and west 1/2 line of section 15; 18.67 angle post No. 2
S 40° E 15.77 to section line between sections
35 and 36, 136 links south of the SE post of sec-
tion 35. Thence south on section line between
sections 35 and 36 Var. 8 1/2 E
6.50 to open marsh wet
10.50 across marsh
S 29° to SE corner of section 35, thence east on
town line between sections 1 and 36, Var. 3 1/2 E
56 1/2 to cedar swamp
40 1/2 to old post of sec 36, Var. 1 1/2 W
44 1/2 to cedar swamp
49 1/2 to timber and cedar swamp
54 1/2 to timber swamp
79 1/2 to township corner of townships 36 and
37 N., ranges 8 and 9 E., and being the termin-
ation of within described highway. Whole
distance 1912 chains.
Signed, CYRUS C. YARKEY,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Oneida Co.
Dated this 15th day of Sept., 1892

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
* DRY GOODS *
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

LADIES
Look Here!
We have just opened up an elegant new line of
STORM SEWERS in narrow and wide wale.
These are very fashionable and make stylish
dresses. See them.
CLOAKS
AND
FURS!
We are receiving daily. If you will call in
and look them over we will only be too glad to
show them to you. The Prices are right.
GENTLEMEN
Do you want an overcoat? We have a full line of
all fashionable shades and makes. You will
save money on them if you purchase now. We
also have a dandy new line of Square Cut
Suits, very lobby. Come and look them over.
We are making SPECIAL PRICES on Shoes
for TWO WEEKS. It will pay you to buy
them now.
CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,
Great Bargain Dry Goods and Clothing House

PRIVATE DAN WRIGHT.

A Modest Hero at the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

He Received a Promotion But Didn't Want to Accept It Until After the Fight—A Soldier's Romance That Was Never Completed.

The history of the great civil war is full of incidents of startling and heroic character. But few, comparatively, of the brave deeds performed or sufferings endured are ever recorded. They remain a sort of family treasure, and are told at the fireside on winter evenings. When we remember that over two million soldiers were mustered into the union army between 1861 and 1865 we are struck with wonder that such a mighty volunteer army could be marshaled. We are apt, however, to look at it as an entirety, as a whole, or, at most, we individualize only so far as to note the character and conduct of its great leaders. The names of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and a few more are on our lips, while the hundreds of thousands who performed the duties of private soldiers, and are now at their homes performing the duties of private citizens, or are sleeping in the quiet graves where they fell in battle, are hardly thought of.

My theme is the private soldier, and "Dan Wright" is my hero. He was a quiet, retiring boy. In the summer of 1865 he came into my office and wanted to learn the trade of a printer. We talked together a few minutes, and I was satisfied that he would answer my purpose. I needed a "devil." The boy who had filled that important place had been promoted, and so it was agreed that he should come into the office as an apprentice and remain three years. He began work. Nothing of special interest transpired during his apprenticeship. He was quiet, industrious, thoughtful, and that was all. His term of service expired on Saturday, April 13, 1861, the day after the fall of Sumter. On the evening of Monday following a public meeting was held at Citizen's hall. Speeches were made. The excitement was intense.

At the close of the meeting there was a call for volunteers. Among others, Dan Wright came forward. I watched him as he came up. There was a quiet look and manner about him quite in contrast with most of those who signed their names to the enlistment roll. He did it just as he would perform any duty about the office. I said: "Why, Dan, are you going? I thought that, as you are just through with your apprenticeship, you would like to remain with me awhile. You would make a good foreman and, what is more, you could begin to lay by a little money now."

He replied: "Mr. H—, you have been very kind to me, and I had intended to remain with you, if you were willing. But I think I ought to go to the war. I may be back after awhile, but if I should not come back, perhaps it is as well. One ought to be willing to do a little for his country."

He was mustered into Company G, Seventh regiment. The Seventh was a good regiment, filled up with excellent men, and, during the progress of the war, did some splendid fighting. There was very little opportunity for furloughs in the regiment. We heard of it through the papers occasionally. The only report that came as to Dan Wright was that he was a good soldier.

In the summer of 1862 he came home. He stopped a few days with his mother and sisters. On the 4th of July he was in Kalamazoo and took dinner at my house. After dinner we went out walking. I inquired of him as to his experience in the service. From him I heard that he had been in excellent health; that a soldier's life agreed with him; that he had obtained valuable experience; had had a good opportunity to study, not only the art of war and the questions connected with the controversy between the two sections, but also to study the geography of the country and the conditions of the people. He had proven to be a close observer of men and things, and he gave me a great deal of information not found in the newspapers. He had a diary in which he had jotted down the result of his observations. He had already filled two or three books, and it was a wonder to me how he found time to do so much writing. He said it was a source of pleasure, and if he lived long might be of some service.

There are a great many newspaper-made men in the country. Men whose fame depends not so much upon what they do as upon their ability to get the eye of the newspaper press and have their performances heralded to the world. This was especially so in the army. The successful general was oftentimes the one who kept on the right side of the newspaper correspondents. Some men were written up, and others of equal merit were written down, and other brave, conscientious and capable commanders were left without notice.

Our conversation was long and pleasant. He told me not only of the war, but also of his personal experiences, and of acquaintances that he had formed. Among other things he exhibited to me the photograph of a beautiful girl. Her home was Winchester, Va., and she belonged to a good family. I don't know what chance had brought them together, but it was very evident from his conversation that an attachment had grown up between them. I bantered him a little on going down south to capture the rebels and then being captured himself.

The time had come for him to go back to his regiment, and the train was nearly due upon which he was to take his departure. As he turned to go he said: "Good-by, Mr. H—, I want to thank you for the kind things you have done for me. My time has come to go. I shall never see you again."

Struck by this remark, as well as his impressive manner, I replied: "Cheer up, Dan. No doubt we shall meet often again. When the war is over,

you will come back here to live, and perhaps you will bring that pretty Winchester girl with you. Good-by and good luck to you. Don't have any evil presentiments now, but go away with a light heart. Write me when you can. I shall always want to hear from you."

He gave me his hand and slowly answered: "Mr. H—, I shall never return. I think the contest now going on will result in final victory to the union cause. The government will be saved; but I shall not live to see it. I do not hesitate to go. It is in the line of duty, and a brave man ought never to fear death. I shall probably die in battle; but, whether in battle or elsewhere, my death is sure to come before the war is over. Good-by."

He went away. Feeling a deep interest in the young man, and believing he was entitled to a better position than that of a private, I interested myself with the authorities, and in a short time it was arranged that he was to be appointed a lieutenant in one of the companies of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, then forming, with headquarters at Camp Massillon. His credentials were duly made out and forwarded to the colonel of the Seventh regiment, then in the field, with instructions to send Wright to join the new regiment in Ohio. The papers reached the regiment the day before the battle of Cedar Mountain. Wright was sent for, informed by the commanding officer that his commission had been received, and he could go immediately to Ohio.

Dan replied: "I am glad to receive this appointment, and I will try to fill the place acceptably, but I hope, sir, you will permit me to remain here a few days. We are probably on the eve of an engagement, and I shall be better satisfied to stay with the boys till the fight is over. It wouldn't be manly to go away now."

The request was granted. The next day occurred one of the bloody battles of the war. In the heat of the contest the Seventh regiment was hotly engaged and suffered from a tremendous fire of the enemy.

Dan Wright was wounded by a shot in the face. Capt. Reed said to him: "You are badly hurt; better go to the rear."

Dan answered: "It is not so bad, captain. I can still use my musket." Hardly had the words been uttered, when another ball came and buried itself in his brain. He fell dead on the field.

The battle still waged with terrible fury, and when the day was over the ground occupied by the union army in the morning, with its bloody burden of unburied dead, was occupied by the confederate forces. Dan Wright's life was over. His prophecy was fulfilled. A day or two later the daily papers announced the fact that in the battle of Cedar Mountain the union loss was fifteen hundred killed, wounded and missing. A little later the list of dead was given, and in the list was the name of Dan Wright. It was only one life gone out, and to the great world at large little notice was taken of it. But up in the good old town of Freedom, where Dan's people lived, the news was received with a sad interest. Men and women talked in low and tender words about the lad who had grown up in their midst, and who now slept his last sleep on the field of battle. Of course, his body was not recovered, and they could never give it the rites of burial, and they could have no funeral in the ordinary acceptance of the term. But they determined to have funeral services, and so on one Sunday afternoon the church bell was rung, and people from far and near gathered at the church.

I was not a preacher, but they asked me to speak for them, and I consented. The gray-haired and venerable pastor was there, and made a prayer full of tenderness. I did the best I could. Dan Wright's character and life, his services as a soldier, his bloody and heroic death, and the cause of the union in and for which he died, furnished a grand theme. It was text enough for a good many sermons.

This was only one life among the many, and the blood that trickled from his dying wounds went to make up the great river whose increasing volume bore red contributions from a million homes.

Here, in the ordinary course of things, my little story should draw to a close. But while I have my pen in hand, I wish to record a further incident connected with Dan Wright. Fifteen years after the close of the war a letter was received one day by the family of Dan Wright. I don't remember to whom it was directed. It was postmarked Charleston, S. C. When opened it was found to be written by a person of whom they had never heard. It stated in substance that the writer was, in 1863, a soldier in the confederate army under Jackson; that he was at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and when the contest was over he and some of his comrades were detailed to bury the dead; that among the union soldiers who had fallen on the field was a young man of dark complexion and somewhat striking appearance, and when they came to move him they found on his person a pocket Testament, a diary and two or three letters. The soldier took these and had ever since retained possession of them, and after a perusal of the contents of the diary he had determined if possible to send them to the friends of the deceased. From the papers found he had learned that the name of the dead soldier was Wright, and that he belonged to an Ohio regiment. He had written to various points, but so far without avail. "The family were satisfied from the letter that the Bible and papers belonged to Daniel, and answered the letter at once. In a few days a package came by express from Charleston. It contained the Testament, the diary and the letters. The diary was a daily memorandum or record of events, and the last lines were written on the morning of the battle. The leaves and the writing were well preserved, but the cover of the little book was stained with blood.—Albion, so Hart, in Washington Post.

MONASTIC RULES.

High Regulations of the Monks of the Thirteenth Century.

It is the duty of the hall butler to set in order everything pertaining to the table; to fill the salt cellars with clean salt; to provide water for washing the hands of the brethren; to wash the spoons and cups every day; to hang up a towel at the lavatory; to send the dirty tablecloths and napkins to be washed. He ought also to fetch bread for the use of the brethren from the cellar, and to be careful that it is neither burned nor gnawed by mice, nor dirty.

The jugs ought to be washed inside and out once a week, and the frater ought to be cleaned thoroughly with besoms as often as it requires it. He ought also to provide candlesticks for the wax candles that are to be lighted in the frater from the feast of all saints to the purification.

He ought also to provide mats and rushes to strew the frater, and the divisions of the cloister up to the frater door, frequently to renew the flowers, in summer to throw mint and fennel into the air to make a sweet odor, and to provide fly-catchers.

The conduct of the brethren is described with equal minuteness—from a reverent attention to grace and the utterances of the table readers to their personal manners. We are told, for example, that the brethren ought not to be careful not to wipe their noses, or rub their teeth, on the napkins or tablecloths, nor to staunch blood with them, nor to eat what is set before them temperately, cleanly and cheerfully, and not to exceed moderation. No one is allowed to exchange fish for meat; no one may whistle, or write, or look into a book, while the meal is proceeding.

After the dinner in summer the brethren retire to the dotor to take a siesta. "They have full leave," we read, "to take off their capes and their shoes, but are not allowed to stretch out their naked feet, or to sleep with head and body uncovered."

At 3 p. m. the bell awakened them for naps; after naps came collation; then vespers, succeeded by supper and compline. After compline they went to bed.

The dotor ought to be the abode of quiet and secrecy. The prelate and all the brethren ought to sleep there, except those whom infirmity compels to be absent, and the guardians of the church. There the brethren ought to behave with more quiet, self-restraint and devotion than elsewhere.

No one ought to appear there with his head uncovered. From after compline until morning after sound of bell no one ought to shake his clothes, or open his coffer, or fix his eyes upon another. No one ought to linger near a window with the object of looking out. Any one who takes off his shoes, or puts them on, is to do it under his clothes.

Those who enter or leave the dotor while the brethren are there are to walk gently. No one is to sit near the lamp, or sing, or read there. No one ought to read in bed with a candle. When a brother gets out of bed he is not to leave it carelessly uncovered.—Saturday Review.

POISON OF FEARFUL STRENGTH.

Experiments Showing the Power of Virus Ejected by the Deadly Cobra.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, writing of a number of vipers which were presented to him, says: "Vipers have very large poison glands, and I obtained the venom by allowing them to bite on a small porcelain spoon made on purpose, covered over with oiled silk like a drum. The fangs, sinking through the silk into the hollow of the spoon, would each discharge a tiny drop or globule of virus, and this I would collect and store in fine glass tubes or on dried blotting paper. "There are many other methods of getting the poison, but I think this is the best. In India the natives procure cobra venom by inducing the enraged reptiles to strike at a shell, across which a leaf is stretched. Each of my snakes could be depended upon to yield poison once a day; but it was only a trace at a time—just a glistening speck that you could hardly see. Of course this was a slow process, and one day I made a calculation that if my sixteen vipers had kept in full health and vigor, and had yielded daily all the year round, and supposing that it had been possible to keep the fluid without letting it dry up, it would have taken more than seven years to produce a quart. This will give you some idea of the fearful strength of the stuff, when you think how minute is the quantity injected at each bite. The experiments which I was making just then consisted chiefly of soaking seraps of meat, bits of hard-boiled egg and things of that sort in the poison, and analyzing the changes which resulted in them after a given interval. And from these and from similar trials it was found that this fluid had the power of dissolving the albumen of flesh like the gastric juice has; so it is thought that one great use (perhaps the greatest) of the venom is to aid in the digestion of the serpent's food. Of course it might do that, and serve as ammunition to kill the prey as well."—Manchester Times.

Getting Even. Westfield—I got even with that mean cad, Lawmno, to-day.

Plainfield—That so? How? Westfield—I pretended to make up with him, and told him to save a seat alongside of him in the train for me. Then I missed the train. As long as he lives everybody in that car will consider him a liar and a hog.—N. Y. Weekly.

Fearing the Worst. Sammy—who is never allowed to stay out of school)—Howdie Harbut didn't come to school all day.

Mamma—Why not? Sammy—'Cause his mother died. When you die may I stay home all day? Mamma—Yes, darling; you may stay out a whole week.

Sammy (anxiously)—O, I know; you mean to die in vacation.—Jury.

CHINESE WORKINGMEN.

Life Among the Lower Classes on the Other Side of the Globe.

The singular conditions of life at Amoy, the metropolis of the great Chinese province of Fukien, have been the theme of an interesting report of the United States consul at that city, Mr. Hedloe. Amoy, which is a city of about a million people, and the center of a densely populated region, is perhaps the cheapest place in the world. Workingmen live and support large families on fifteen cents a day, and are said to be as happy as workmen anywhere.

The daily fare of an Amoy workingman and his cost to him are about as follows: One and a half pounds of rice, costing three cents; one ounce of meat, one ounce of fish, two ounces of shellfish, one cent altogether; one pound of cabbage or other vegetable, one cent; fuel, salt and oil, one cent; total, six cents.

This is much better fare than many European laborers enjoy. In what little time the Amoy workingman can find from his toil, he flies kites, plays shuttlecock, and indulges in mild practical jokes on his friends. He goes to bed early, and worries about nothing.

The wife and children of the Chinese family gather driftwood, edible sea moss, shellfish, mushrooms and dead branches. Some of the things they pick up they barter for rice and vegetables. Sometimes a woman and her children provide in this way all the food of the family.

Small boys earn a few copper coins by marching in religious processions, at funerals, wakes, exorcisms, weddings and other ceremonies.

At 8 years of age a boy begins his life calling, which is usually the same as his father's. Indeed, children in China begin to work as soon as they can walk. A boy or girl 4 years old will carry the baby "piggy-back" half an hour at a time, and mind it from dawn to dusk.

The house is usually an independent structure, small, and containing two rooms—a living-room and a bedroom. The windows are small, high and nearly blocked up with wooden, iron or stone bars. The rent of a house of four or five rooms averages 5 cents a day.

One of the saddest things about child life in China is the early encouragement of gambling on the part of the boys. On every street in the daytime and early evening may be seen groups of children around a puddle, gambling for cake, fruit, or a small amount of money. Gambling is the great curse of the Chinese people, robbing the workingmen of their savings and corrupting the politics of the country.

In spite of their hard work and their few indulgences, Chinese children manage to be happy on the whole, as children will be the world over.—Youth's Companion.

WONDERS WITH FIGURES.

The Latest of Mathematical Prodiges and His Accomplishments.

A committee of the French Academy has recently investigated the latest of mathematical prodiges, Jacques Inaudi, by name, and a writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes offers an interesting account of the case. Inaudi, who is now 25 years old, is of a poor family, and his childhood was spent in taking care of sheep. His extraordinary mathematical genius showed itself when he was 5 years old. His older brother had taught him to count, but so far as is known did not teach him the multiplication table. At that time neither of the boys could read. Within a year Jacques could multiply in his head numbers containing five figures each.

The older brother soon left home on a barrel-organ trip, and Jacques accompanied him to collect the pennies and exhibit his skill at figures. Not long afterward a showman engaged him, and he made his first appearance in Paris.

His wonderful performances are in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots. When a problem is given to him he listens, repeats it, says, "I begin," falls to muttering rapidly to himself, and presently says, "I am done," and announces the result.

While he is engaged in the calculation nothing disturbs him, and he will answer questions and even carry on a conversation during the process—that is to say, while he is multiplying in his head eight figures by eight figures, or reckoning the number of seconds in a given term of years, months, days and hours! In the same way he will add in a few seconds seven numbers of eight or ten figures each, or extract the sixth or seventh root.

M. Binet, the writer of the Revue article, believes that the case furnishes strong confirmation of the theory of "partial memories"—memories, that is, for particular classes of objects. Inaudi will repeat after you twenty-five figures, while an ordinary man could not repeat more than from seven to ten. If letters are given to Inaudi, however, he cannot repeat more than seven or eight.

It is believed further that his case indicates the fact that there is such a thing as an "auditive" as well as a "visualizing" memory. Most mathematical prodiges have professed to see, had to do, while Inaudi invariably declares that he does not see, but hears them. This goes with his habit of whispering or muttering to himself during the operations, and it has been noticed that if he tries not to whisper he is much longer in reaching his result.

At some time since he was thirteen years old Inaudi has learned to read and write, but even now, we are told, his education in many respects is only rudimentary.—Youth's Companion.

The Impossible.

Two old wrecks met each other. "I was happy and tried to be rich," said one, "now look at me."

"And I," said the other, "was rich and tried to be happy; 'now look at me.'"

Neither had succeeded.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Rubber Trick.

"Why, you poor man! how did you come to lose your foot—in the war?"

"No, ma'am. I used to live in the suburbs, and in running for a train on an early spring morning I caught my foot in the mud and left it there."—Judge.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Papa Holdfast—"I am ruined; all is lost." Son-in-law—"Ahem! Then I married for love, after all."—Once a Week.

—"What did Miss Marvin do when you kissed her?" "Rung it up on a little bell panel which she carries."—Chicago News.

—"Didn't you think Miss Figg favors her brother to a wonderful degree?" "Not so much as she favors some other girl's brother."

—He Bought Some to Show His Wife. —Small Boy—"Been fishin', mister?" Man—"Yes." Small Boy—"Can't I sell you some fish?"—Yankee Blade.

—"My wife gave me a blowing up because I didn't get her an oil stove." "Yes." "Well, I got her one and then she blew herself up."—N. Y. Press.

—Jones—"Smith is about your closest friend, isn't he?" Borrowitt—"Yes, comfounded him! It's almost impossible to borrow a cent from him."—Kate Field's Washington.

—"Do you see double?" asked the oculist who was examining Farmer Fodder's eyes. "Of course I do," replied the farmer. "I have two eyes, haven't I?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—"Not Enthusiastic."—Charlie—"May I announce our engagement at once?" Clara—"Not yet. Perhaps both of us may be able to do better."—N. Y. Herald.

—"No flies on me!" exclaimed the self-satisfied young man. "Yes, there is," replied little Johnny. "You're set on the fly paper."—Washington Star.

—"Spangler—"How do you think this full length photo of me looks? I don't like it as well as a vignette face myself." Tangle—"Why, I think it looks immense, especially the hands and feet."—N. Y. Herald.

—"Brown (who is very proud of his argumentative powers)—"I always carry my pint." Gray—"I think I have seen you when you were carrying a great deal more than that."—Boston Transcript.

—"Liked the Old Way Best."—"Bridget," asked Mrs. DeLeon, "can you cook on scientific principles?" "Sure, ma'am, what's the matter with cookin' on a range?" asked the sensible Bridget.—Detroit Free Press.

—"They had been discussing the pronunciation of 'oleomargarine,' and finally agreed to leave it to the waiter, but he hedged. "Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce it butter or lose my job."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Medical science has made such progress," said the doctor, when speaking of his profession, "that it is almost impossible for anybody to be buried alive now." Then he wonder d why everybody laughed.—Boston Courier.

—"Another Engagement Off.—His fiancée—"Where is the Folly theater, where the barbers are all produced?" He—"On Rearback street." "Is fiancée (bitterly)—"I beg your pardon! I didn't ask where the stage door was."—N. Y. Sun.

—"Hoped They'd Begin at Once.—Insurance agent—"You ought to join our society. We do for you what few other companies do." Hennepack—"What is it?" Agent—"We bury your wife." Hennepack—"Well, that is an inducement. You may put my name down."—Yankee Blade.

—"Mrs. Howson—"Dearie, when that new telephone is completed to New York, I want to talk through it just for fun, mayn't I?" Mr. Howson—"Heaven, no, Martha! I hear they may charge by the word. Do you want to bankrupt me?"—Chicago News.

HE KNEW A SKELETON.

A Joke That Reached Badly on Senator Ingalls.

There have been many jokes printed about ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas. His meagre endowment of flesh has been the occasion of a good many stories, one of the best of which was related the other night by a Kansas man.

"You know how lean Ingalls is," he said. "Well, down in Atchison there is a doctor who is a great friend of the senator. This doctor had been greatly annoyed by a newsboy, who would come into his office very unceremoniously and pester him by trying to sell papers. One day when Ingalls was in the office the boy was heard coming up the stairs, and the doctor decided to put up a job on him. He rushed out an articulated skeleton, placed it on a chair by the desk, and then the two men withdrew to the back room.

"In rushed the boy, and, without noticing what was at the desk, came directly up to the skeleton. When he looked up and saw it grinning at him he was nearly scared into convulsions, and bolted for the door yelling bloody murder. The joke tickled the doctor, but Ingalls' conscience pricked him, and going to the window he looked out at the boy, who was standing below crying.

"Come up-stairs, my boy," he said, "I'll buy one of your papers." "But the newsie began to yell harder than ever, and between his sobs he managed to blubber out: 'O, you can't fool me, even if you have put your clothes on!'"—Nebraska State Journal.

Odious About Memory.

The memory remains intact and in perfect working order in cases where the left side of the brain is badly diseased, from which it may be inferred that the right side of the brain is the seat of this remarkable faculty. From the physiologist's point of view the power of memory is badly diminished by too much food, by an excess of physical exercise, and by education! If this is true the illiterate has a better memory than the educated man of the period. It has also been proven that the memory is better in the morning than in the evening, in the summer than in the winter, and much better in warm than in cold countries.—Chicago Tribune.

Wasted.

"See all that good rope wasted," said Jack, sadly, as his eyes fell upon the hotel clothes-yard.

"How wasted, Jack?" asked his uncle. "It would make such a lovely swing," explained the boy.—Harper's Young People.

When leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., to be inaugurated president of the United States, made a farewell address to his old friends and neighbors, in which he said, "Neighbors, give your boys a chance."

Up in the Northwest is a great empire waiting for young and sturdy fellows to come and develop it and "grow up with the country." All over this broad land are the young fellows, the boys that Lincoln referred to, seeking to better their condition and get out in life.

Here is their chance! The country referred to lies along the Northern Pacific R. R. Here you can find pretty much anything you want. In Minnesota, and in the Red River Valley of North Dakota, the finest of prairie lands fitted for wheat and grain, or as well for diversified farming. In Western North Dakota, and Montana, are stock ranges limited in extent, clothed with the most nutritious of grasses.

If a fruit farming region is wanted, there is the whole state of Washington to select from.

As for scenic delights the Northern Pacific Railroad passes through a country unparalleled. In crossing the Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade mountains, the greatest mountain scenery to be seen in the United States from car windows is found. The wonderful bad lands, wonderful in graceful form and glowing color, are a poem. Lakes Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene are alone worthy of a trans-continental trip. While the ride also offers the most beautiful scenery, the ride from Clark's Fork to the Columbia river is a daylight dream. To cap the climax, this is the only way to reach the far-famed Yellowstone Park.

To reach and see all this, the Northern Pacific Railroad furnishes trains and service of unsurpassed excellence. The most prompt and comfortable Palace Sleeping cars; the best Dining cars that can be made; Pullman Tourist cars, good for both first and second class passengers; easy riding Day coaches, with baggage, Express and mail facilities, all drawn by powerful Baldwin locomotives, make a train fit for royalty itself.

Those seeking for new homes should take this train and go and spy out the land. To be prepared, write to CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.

COMMERCIAL transactions are growing juicy. Each pulp and good pulp are now well known commodities.

Cold Wave Coming.

Weather reports from all extreme stations announce the early advent of cold waves. In anticipation, thousands of people are completing arrangements to leave the South. Of all south bound roads, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad offers the best advantages to the traveler. It is the shortest line from Chicago to Florida and Gulf Coast resorts. Its trains reach destination six hours in advance of any other line. Its equipment is unsurpassed. Its popular fast train, the "Chicago & Nashville Limited," which leaves Dearborn Station, Chicago, 4 p. m. every day in the year, connects with all through trains from the West and North-west, is well lighted from end to end, heated by steam, lighted by gas, is composed of Pullman sleepers, Pullman Ladies' and Day coaches, and a superb dining car.

For full information, time tables, illustrated guide books, maps, etc., apply to, or address any agent of connecting lines: Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Northern Passenger Agent, 110 East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.; City Ticket Office, 234 Clark St., Chicago; or CHARLES L. STORZ, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Room 415 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Mr. OLBROK—"I remember the first fish ever caught." Miss Port—"What was it—an ichthyosaurus?"—Late.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CROWLEY & Co., Toledo, O.

A Star.—Doctor—"No man has to die more than once." Maud—"Aren't you sorry?"—Life's Calendar.

EASY TO TAKE.

Dr. Pile's Pleasant Pilelets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Permanently cured, relieved, and cured. By their mild and natural action, these little Pilelets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

"German Syrup" I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

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A LAKE DISASTER.

Further Evidence of the Foundering of the Steamer *Glitcher* Off the Manitowish Islands. The Fate of Her Crew of Eighteen Men in Doubt—Loss of Life During the Recent Storm at Other Points.

LELAND, Mich., Nov. 4.—There is now no doubt of the fate of the big steamer *W. H. Gilcher*. She has undoubtedly gone down, with all on board. Furniture and wreckage have been picked up on North Manitowish island and marked "W. H. Gilcher." The steamer must have foundered on the night of the 28th north of the Manitowish.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—A special to the Press says the life-saving crew at North Manitowish island, Mich., confirm the loss of the steamer *W. H. Gilcher*. Pieces of the wreck are said to have been picked up by the life savers, who have been unable to learn anything that would indicate the survival of a single member of the *Gilcher's* crew. The crew of the *Gilcher*, so far as known, was:

Lloyd H. Weeks, master, Vermilion; Edward R. Porter, first mate, Lorain; Play, second mate, Buffalo; Sidney B. Jones, chief engineer, Marine City, Mich.; King, wheelman, Chicago, formerly from Vermilion; Thompson, officer, a son of Daniel Thompson; Charles Hamilton, officer, Marine City; Will F. Hamilton, fireman, 21 years old, Vermilion. This leaves ten men the names of whom are unknown. Vessel-owners have given up discussing the disaster and have turned their attention to business. Shippingmaster Rumsey says he has no knowledge of the crew outside of a personal acquaintance with the officers, whose names have been given.

St. Johns, N. E., Nov. 4.—A series of storms which have ravaged this island recently culminated on Saturday night in a gale which caused widespread destruction, and the loss of two schooners, one with her crew of four men. Three others with crews aggregating seventeen men are still missing.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—News has been received here of the sinking of the tug James Amadens and the drowning of three men. The Amadens, owned by the Smith Tug Company, of this city, was going to the relief of the schooner *L. P. Baldwin*, ashore near Colchester, Ont., with a wrecking outfit. When off Point au Pelee about midnight Tuesday night the Amadens sprung a leak and sank.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Wreckage from the schooner *Ostrich* came ashore at the Manitowish Tuesday. The crew of six men and a woman are supposed to have been lost.

NO ASSETS IN SIGHT.

Little Left for the Unsecured Creditors of Pogram & Bro.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 4.—Not a single ray of hope beyond promises has been cast upon the failure of Pogram & Bro. Until the bookkeeper to whom is assigned the task of preparing a statement submits the same an intelligent idea of the disaster cannot be formed. The successor of the firm admitted that the liabilities would exceed \$100,000, counting the local indebtedness, which now assumes a more grave aspect. Indebtedness to farmers is of two forms. One, and it is the principal claim, is that thousands of bushels of wheat, corn and oats have been stored with the firm in their cribs and warehouses, consisting mainly of the crops of 1890 and 1891. As the custom of grain dealers is and has been to ship and sell grain in store and to pay for it later when the farmer says sell, it will be seen that the liabilities in this direction will reach huge sums, considering the extensive business of Pogram & Bro. Another unpleasant feature, and it may work hardships and embarrassments to others, is the action of farmers selling future crops to the firm, drawing money to tide over spring and summer, and giving their notes for the whole amount of the crop's value or part as the case was, expecting to deliver the corn when called upon. These notes in the course of business transactions found their way to the banks, having been deposited by the firm as collateral security, and when due will have to be paid direct to the bank or the holders.

SPENT LOTS OF CASH.

The New York "Sun's" Estimate of the Cost of the Campaign Up to Date.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Sun prints the following statement of the expenses of the campaign to date: "In the first place the nomination of President Harrison at Minneapolis cost \$100,000. This money was used in paying the expenses of delegations. Since then the republicans have raised 12,000,000, of which President Harrison and cabinet contributed \$40,000. Stephen B. Elkins and John W. Hammer are not included. The expenses of the campaign in the national light date from February 23 last, when the Albany anti-snap movement was inaugurated. All told, the anti-snap cost was \$250,000. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago cost approximately \$200,000. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the national democratic committee. Ex-President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet have contributed \$60,000. This does not include the money raised by Mr. Whitney in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston.

"The distribution of funds from the two headquarters in the last two days will perhaps demonstrate clearly more than anything else that the fight is there may be one or two errors in the republican statement, for the reason that one or two statements could not actually be confirmed, but it is approximately correct. The republican schedule is as follows: New York, \$600,000; New York city, \$500,000; Indiana, \$250,000; Connecticut, \$100,000; Alabama, \$100,000; Delaware, \$50,000; Total, \$1,850,000. Funds have also been sent to Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

"The democratic schedule is correct. It is furnished by an eminent authority. The funds distributed by the democrats within the last forty-eight hours have been sent out as follows: New York state, \$200,000; New York city, \$100,000; Indiana, \$140,000; Ohio, \$100,000; Virginia, \$150,000; West Virginia, \$35,000; Connecticut, \$75,000; North Carolina, \$40,000. Total, \$785,000."

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Four People at Zacatecas, Mexico, Died in the Mountains to Live on Wild Fruit.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, Nov. 4.—The condition of the poorer classes of this city is extremely critical on account of the lack of necessary food supplies. The government is doing good work in relieving the suffering, but there are several thousand famine-stricken people not within reach of this proffered assistance, and they are actually starving. Many of the poor people have fled to the mountains, where they are living on the prickly pear, mesquite plant and mesquite bean.

FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation Issued by President Harrison Naming November 24.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following proclamation was issued Friday afternoon:

"The gifts of God to our people during the last year have been so abundant, and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call, but only the appointment of a day when it may have a common expression. He has staked the pestilence at our doors; He has given us more love for the free civil institutions in the creation of which His directing Providence was so conspicuous. He has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distress in other lands; He has blessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country. He has given us great increase in material wealth and a wide diffusion of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

"Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as we have been wont, Thursday, the fourth day of this month of November as a day of thanksgiving and to seek for His mercies and of supplication for His continued care and grace.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

"By the president: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State."

WAR IN A SMOKING-CAR.

A Negro and a Deputy Marshal Killed on a Train in Texas.

ABERDEEN, I. T., Nov. 4.—A bloody tragedy occurred early Thursday morning on the Santa Fe passenger train between here and Gainesville, Tex., in which one deputy and a negro passenger on the train were killed. The tragedy took place in the combination smoking-car which is reserved for negroes. In that compartment there were traveling four negroes and three United States deputy marshals named Smith, Armstrong and Hooker.

A quarrel arose and Smith, who was riding in front of the negroes, started to go back to the other compartment. The negro who had started the quarrel evidently thought the deputy was about to attack him and drawing a revolver shot him through the heart. Immediately a battle between the whites and blacks ensued, in which a large number of shots were fired. When the noise ended it was found that the negro who had attacked Smith had been killed. When the train arrived here all those concerned in the affair were arrested.

A VESSEL BURNED.

A Petroleum Ship Destroyed by Fire in the Seine—Three Members of the Crew Lost Their Lives and Seven Others Are Missing and Probably Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The British bark *Norcross*, which left Philadelphia on October 2 for Rouen with a load of petroleum, has been burned in the Seine with a loss of three and probably ten lives. Capt. Roop had his wife with him and both were saved. How the fire originated is not known. As soon as the petroleum caught an explosion followed and a bright flame shot up into the air where the dense smoke almost hid the bark from those on shore. The crew rushed to the side and leaped into the river. The captain's wife was saved chiefly by her husband's exertions. Five others were also saved. The remains of three of the crew, horribly burned, were found in the river and seven others are missing, and it is thought they have gone to the bottom. Several of the survivors were injured by the burning petroleum which floated on the water, making up approach to the wreck dangerous.

ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.

A Traveling Man Relieved of \$15,000 Worth of Jewelry.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—A daring robbery occurred on the train from Omaha to Missouri Valley Friday evening by a masked desperado. The victim of the robbery is W. G. Pollock, representing a New York jewelry house. The robbery occurred just beyond California Junction, Ia., after the train had got under headway, when the desperado drew a revolver and began firing on Pollock. Two bullets took effect in the arm, after which the robber made a rush at him and beat him in a terrible manner about the head and face. At the same time he secured a sample case which Pollock says contained about \$15,000 worth of diamonds. Securing these he jumped from the train and made for the woods. Pollock is here at the Willard hotel and is in a badly dilapidated condition from his wounds, none of which are necessarily fatal. He travels for the Samuel Bergman Jewelry Company.

MERCIER NOT GUILTY.

Great Excitement in Quebec Caused by the Ex-Premier's Trial.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 5.—"Down with Angers!" "Down with the provincial executioners!" "Hurrah for Mercier!" were the yells that went up from a crowd of 5,000 men assembled in front of the court of justice here Friday. And as the crowd yelled for starry fellows bearing ex-Premier Mercier on their shoulders appeared at the court house door.

"Non compable," roared one of the four, while his three companions cried "Not guilty." That was the verdict rendered by the jury in the case against ex-Premier Mercier, charged with trying to defraud the queen's province out of \$60,000.

FOLDERS INDICTED FOR MURDER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The grand jury has reported an indictment charging murder in the second degree against Lieut. Clifford C. Cassidy, of the Twenty-second regiment, and Richard Roe, real name unknown, for the shooting of the boy Michael Broderick during the recent strike here, August 25 last. Bench warrants will be issued.

GEN. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Gen. Samuel Wylie Crawford, who commanded the Pennsylvania reserves at the battle of Gettysburg, died Thursday night, aged 83 years.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

IN FAR-AWAY LANDS.

At West Superior the Howison case was compromised, and Dr. R. R. Howison, charged with seduction, was released. Miss Bedford, the complaining witness, was induced to withdraw the charge against him and the one against his brother, Dr. J. N. Howison, of Rice Lake, for attempted abortion. The case has been a social sensation since the facts were first made public. The terms of the compromise were not made public.

AN UNKNOWN SKELETON.

A mass of sand near the top of the hill close to the east-side business center of Eau Claire became dislodged and the shifting of the sand disclosed a human skeleton with fragments of a rude coffin. Clinging to the skull was a mass of long white hair. There was nothing to indicate who the deceased was. It must have been buried there many years ago.

MRS. RUSSELL BILLED.

Judge W. F. Bailey followed the advice of the supreme court and granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Russell a new trial. She was immediately admitted to bail at \$5,000. The new trial is set for next February. Mrs. Russell left for her farm with her husband. Since convicted of the murder of Bertha Erickson she has been in the county jail at Eau Claire.

HIS FIFTH FIRE FATAL.

The dwelling house of J. T. Thurn, at Romeo, a station 3 miles north of Spencer, was burned, and in attempting to save his effects Thurn was overcome and perished. This is the fifth time it has been destroyed. Thurn was a well-known mill man, who had lately patented a boiler. He leaves a wife and family who were away visiting.

WINNEBAGOES TO BE PAID.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has written to S. C. Sanborn, superintendent of the Indian school at Tomah, instructing him to pay the Winnebagoes the sum of \$25,948.25, which will be sent from Washington. Points at which payments are to be made are Wittenberg, Black River Falls, Hatley, Eland Junction and Tomah.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

The coroner's jury at Mauston returned a verdict that Catharine Brown, consumed by fire in her dwelling near there on September 25, was killed by a bullet wound inflicted by some person unknown. The evidence showed that the bullet entered the left temple.

BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

J. Stenberg, of Waterbury, was blown from the platform of a Green Bay railway train near Dodge while in an intoxicated condition. The train was moving at a good rate of speed, but, strange to say, Stenberg was not injured in the least.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

M. J. Hanley, of Milwaukee, was killed by the cars at West Superior.

The residence of O. S. Olson, near McFarland, was burned, the loss being \$2,000.

The store of D. A. Rihum at Shawano was entered by burglars and blown into fragments. The robbers succeeded in getting away with \$140.

Douglas county's first agricultural and industrial exhibit was formally held at West Superior.

Word reached West Superior that typhoid fever was prevalent in Mitchell and McClure's lumber camp in Barker. Six men had died of the disease, one of whom was the head camp bookkeeper.

Oliver A. Higg, clerk of the circuit court of Trempealeau county, died at Whitehall of consumption, aged 50 years. Deceased was an old veteran and was a candidate for reelection on the republican ticket.

George Hofferer was instantly killed in the beer cellars of the Miller Brewing Company at Milwaukee. He and some other men were moving a large beer tank when it fell over upon him. Hofferer was 34 years old and married.

The Duluth & Winnipeg road has been opened to Superior.

William Grange, one of the early settlers of Watertown, died of general debility, aged 80 years.

An attempt was made by crooks to burn and sack the village of Union Grove while a political meeting was being held.

Charles H. Head, aged 22, brakeman of train No. 15, west bound, fell between two cars at Janesville and was instantly killed.

Everett A. Smith, a Milwaukee tea importer, died at the Wauwatosa sanitarium, aged 47 years. He was a victim of nervous prostration.

Ex-Aldermen McEachern and J. C. Kennedy, of West Superior, will this winter plant in 5,000,000 feet of pine near White Birch.

Prof. Max Schmitz, 53 years old, was killed by the cars at Appleton.

A. Pappenfuss, a farmer of La Crosse county, was killed by being thrown from a wagon while going to La Crosse with a load of produce.

Henry Knox, a populist agitator living at Brownstown, was run over by the cars and killed near his home.

Hiram A. Sheldon, a hardware dealer at Burlington, has failed. Liabilities, \$12,000; assets, \$9,000.

Hon. Charles V. Guy died in River Falls, aged 73. Mr. Guy lived there for many years, and was regent of the normal school for six years.

John Dent, aged 50, a farmer at Georgetown, had his right arm and part of the muscles of the breast torn out by a steam thrasher and was fatally injured.

Mrs. R. H. Paul died in La Crosse of periperal fever after nine days' sickness. She was the wife of the vice president of the John Paul Lumber Company.

The new addition to the Lehigh coal dock at West Superior is completed, as also are the St. Paul & Duluth track extensions on the east side of the structure. The dock now has a storage capacity of 400 tons, equal to 100,000 handling capacity per season.

IN FAR-AWAY LANDS.

The public executioner of Paris, M. Diabler, has guillotined 220 persons.

Le Voluer (the thief) is the name of a new popular weekly paper started in Paris.

Horses are so plentiful in Buenos Ayres that everybody owns at least one. It is said that even the beggars beg on horseback.

Paris has 87,655 trees in its streets, and each tree represents a cost to the city of thirty-five dollars. This makes, in round numbers, three million dollars worth of trees in the streets.

There is a curious snake (Hydras) in South Africa that lives wholly upon birds' eggs. It has no teeth or signs of teeth in its mouth, the whole dental array being located in the stomach.

The first ice cream vendors in England were Neapolitan penansy of the poorest type, but the vendors now come from all parts of Italy, many being natives of the most remote country districts.

The native Australians have a weapon which is called a "wurrunera." It is a straight stick, hollow at the end, in which is placed the handle of a dart. The dart is thrown, but the stick remains in the thrower's hand.

Some of the ancient temples of Egypt, known to be more than four thousand years old, the stones were doweled together with hour glass shaped ties of the Timarish or Shittim wood, the doweled sinks being only about one inch deep.

PERSONAL POINTS.

U. S. FLAGG is on the pension list. He is probably the man who always waives ceremony and things.

M. E. GALLAGHER, of Holden, Mo., is proud of the fact that he is a lineal descendant of the original Mother Goose.

E. R. CUNY, of Tampa, Fla., is collector of customs at that place, thirty-two years old, boyish looking, and said to be the youngest collector in the country.

Probably the tallest G. A. R. veteran is William P. Boyne, of Green county, Pa., who stands seven feet in his stockings. During the war he was a private soldier in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry.

The late Samuel McDonald Richardson, of Baltimore, is said to have been personally acquainted with nearly forty-seven thousand depositors in the savings bank of which he was president, all of them working people of small means.

A. F. PARKER, who was one of the soldiers of the Gordon relief expedition, is now a street-car conductor in Oakland, Cal., and doesn't find much comfort in the medal for bravery given him by the queen of England and the khedive of Egypt.

Lucius SMITH, an eighty-year-old tramp, was killed a few days ago in Norristown, Pa., and at the inquest it was developed that he was a German refugee who came over here in 1845 with Carl Schurz, and received remittances regularly from the Fatherland.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the novelist, is about to take up a residence in Italy, it is stated.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was a shoemaker in his youth, and one, as results show, who was too smart to follow the advice of an antiquated adage.

SINCE Dickens' death the firm of Chapman & Hall have sold 643,000 copies of "Pickwick." The profits on Dickens' works still amount to about \$40,000 a year.

M. ZOLA has just received the highest price ever paid in France for the serial rights of a novel. The sum is about thirty-one cents a line, a total amount of \$7,000, and is paid for Zola's new story, "Dr. Pascal."

"AUNT ANNE," the peculiarly clever novel by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, about which all London is talking, is what may be called emphatically a woman's book. It is the sort of bright realistic story which makes people laugh and cry as they read it, and which sets the ball of conversation rolling briskly.

A FREE library of ten thousand volumes has been recently opened at Haroda, India, by Shrimant Sampat Rao Gaikwar, the brother of the Maharajah Gaikwar. Seven thousand of the books are in English, the rest in Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujarati, and it is the first free library in any native state in India.

ON MANY SUBJECTS.

LA BRUYERE use to say if poverty is the mother of crimes want of sense is the father.

The little old republic is going to make some of its own sweetening. Switzerland is building its first sugar refinery.

There are looms in the old world. The linen manufactured yearly in England could be wrapped round the earth seven times.

This is not the only "smart and inquisitive" world. Mars, says R. J. Crowley, the English scientist, is probably in communication with other planets.

The curious statement is made that Elsie Gray, the Stalacta of "Black Crook," is pronounced by artists to be the most perfectly formed woman on the stage.

Why was Adam the swiftest runner in the world? Because he was the first in the human race.

Excelsior Manufacturing Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN

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GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN

NO ARGUMENT ON THAT.

"No, sir," said the man in the brown suit, "we are not quite in the same line of business. The company you work for insures. Mine assures. See? Yours is fire. Mine is life. You represent insurance. I represent assurance."

"Certainly," assented the man in gray. "Anybody can see that."—Chicago Tribune.

Official.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. The Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or J. C. Post, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS—"Can you tell me, Susie, what animal has the warmest fur?" Susie (after a long pause)—"The boar."

All for 55 Cents.

The Monon Route has added to its already splendid equipment two brand new dining cars, which are now in daily service on the fast day trains between Chicago and Louisville. These cars are models of convenience, comfort and beauty, and are operated on the *la carte* plan, which means that a passenger can get anything he wants and pay only for what he gets. An elegant steak, with bread, butter, coffee or tea with cream is served for only 55 cents. Watch for the MONON'S new schedule to Florida.

"Your turn will come soon," said the impatient young man as he inspected his cuffs.—Washington Star.

A Constant Plague.

In digestion is, in many instances, a constant plague, giving the sufferer no peace night or day. To banish the tormentor, don't deluge your stomach with peppins and other condiments. Use the genuine invigorant and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, approved and recommended by physicians of distinction. Use it, too, for indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

"Sue's a very upright young lady," "Yes, but she's bent on matrimony."—Philadelphia Record.

In Olden Times.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

It is an odd fact that the duty of most missionaries is to go to the bad.—Philadelphia Record.

Have You Asthma?

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Positive, man; comparative, madder. Positive, man; comparative, madder or madder.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and the Cough Cure. Pile's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

HAYSEED—"Do you run on this road?" "Tramp (sadly)—No; I just walk on the ties."

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body, or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Some fellows develop amazing speed when they're driven to drink.—Elmira Gazette.

There is nothing more pretentious than the capital I.—Galveston News.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment. S.S.S. cured her, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which was a face. For a year he had greenish spots on his face. I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no more symptoms of the disease remain.

Mrs. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Mo. Our back on Blue Lead Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ST. OTTO'S COLLEGE, VERMILION, MINNESOTA. Offers superior facilities for obtaining a classical or commercial education. In-vidual instruction given. Terms reasonable. Enter at any time. REV. W. M. M. CUMMINS, Pres. WRITE THIS PAPER every time you write.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless method. No starving, no nervousness, no bad effects. Satisfactory results. Send for free illustrated catalogue. DR. J. C. STEPHENS, 1111 Broadway, N. Y. WRITE THIS PAPER every time you write.

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FITS. CURED. Trial Bottle Free by mail. Cures after all others fail. Address HALL, CURE, Co., West Philadelphia, Pa. WRITE THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISOS CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs. Address HALL, CURE, Co., West Philadelphia, Pa. WRITE THIS PAPER every time you write.

CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—G. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISE state that you saw the Advertiser paper.

Excelsior Manufacturing Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN

LOCAL TIMETABLES	
MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.	
NORTH BOUND	
No. 1—Limited.....	4:15 A. M.
No. 15—Accommodation.....	1:15 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation.....	3:00 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 15—Accommodation.....	1:15 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation.....	1:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....	11:45 P. M.
H. O. HOWLAND, AGENT	

Minneapolis, St. Paul & South St. Marie R'y.

TRAINS WEST	
No. 5—Mail and express.....	10:12 P. M.
No. 57—Passenger.....	7:30 A. M.
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.	
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....	3:45 P. M.
No. 1—Makes good connections for N. & N. R'y at Pennington.	

TRAINS EAST	
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No. 56—Passenger.....	5:27 P. M.
No. 5—Mail and Express.....	3:25 A. M.
No. 4—Mail and Express.....	3:25 A. M.
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....	5:45 P. M.
No. 1—Makes good connections for N. & N. R'y at Pennington.	

No. 5 and 4 daily. Other trains only except Sunday. Nos. 5 and 4 make close connection at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 56 and 57 make close connection at Cameron Junction to and from points on Chicago R'y. No. 21 makes good connections for points on P. M. & St. P. R'y, via Heaford Junction.

The county board meets next week.

Paul Browne was at Minneapolis this week.

M. F. Doyle was down from Minneapolis Wednesday.

McCord ran ahead of his ticket in the county over one hundred.

Rhinelanders went republican and the county democratic as usual.

Mrs. C. Eby is entertaining her sister, Miss Tittmore, of Minneapolis.

P. W. McIntyre came down from Eagle with the returns Wednesday.

Ben Smith and Frank Robbins came home from their work to vote.

Small lot household goods for sale. G. B. STEVENS, Oneida Ave.

Not a particle of disturbance has been reported from a voting precinct in the county.

Perkins, republican, is elected to the assembly in this district. Martin, democrat, is also elected.

Republicans should remember that if there were no storms sunshine would hardly be appreciated.

Rhinelanders should have cast fifteen hundred votes. At least three hundred did not go to the polls.

N. A. Coleman, Henry O'Connor, Ed. Brazell and M. Holland, county officers elect, were here this week.

Vendison is plenty in every market in town. The deer are plenty this season and there is no dearth of hunters.

A juvenile band has been organized in Rhinelanders, composed of fifteen-year old boys. Ed. Squier is training them.

W. L. Beers' hand knit socks are sold at prices lower than those of machine make and are decidedly better in every sense of the word.

Election returns here were bulletined in the postoffice, and it only took republicans about fifteen minutes to find out that they were ready for bed.

W. L. Beers has just received fifty dozen pairs of Canadian hand knit socks, mitts, oversocks, and hand knit shirts and pants. Sold very reasonable.

Wanted men and boys—To work in yard and box factory. Steady work. For further particulars, address Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis. 2w

Candidates for the postoffice please stand up. Will those who want to run the Indian farm at Flambeau step out here to the left and be counted. Now while we are here together let us settle on a site for the Government building.

Considerable money and an innumerable number of hats were won and lost on the election Tuesday. Ed. Berry was probably the heaviest bettor in town. He won every bet from two to one on New York down to Wisconsin. He wins about four hundred dollars in money.

Take Notice. St. Paul, Oct. 21, 1892.

This is to certify that I have this day sold to Dr. C. D. Melndorfe the exclusive lease for Oneida Co., Wis., to operate my new method for printing O. E. HALE, D. D. S.

Notice.

Notice. This ticket out, take it to J. R. Va. and I don't want a jewelry store, and receive a token on an elegant solid gold from his watch or a handsome ten air ment had ox, bantered south to e being cap.

The time RATTLE TICKET to his reg nearly due WATCH ON MUSIC BOX, his depart said: "GATHERDAY, DEC. 24, '92, thank you lance. J. R. BINDER.

Struck ruffe will take place Christmas impress. Binder's store. Everybody up, Dancer it, often at

Wanted. One or two million feet of logs to saw this fall on a band mill. D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Ties! Ties! Ties!

Wanted for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. Address, HEISEMANN BROS., Wausau, Wis.

2-41

Lots for Sale. Cheap and on long time. D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Official.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points east and south. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and coaches of the latest design. Its dining car service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first-class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 20, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court of Oneida Co., at Rhinelanders, Wis., on Dec. 12, 1892, viz.: Charles R. Grove, H. E. No. 6241, for lot 25, Sec. 11, and lots 2, 4 and 5, Sec. 12, T. 33 N., R. 9 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Dana W. Joslin, George Deane, Ben Kennedy, John M. Loomis, all of Rhinelanders, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 20, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court of Oneida Co., at Rhinelanders, Wis., on Dec. 12, 1892, viz.: Nicholas Gerhard, H. E. No. 6249 for the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and Lot 1, Sec. 10, T. 33 N., R. 8 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Geo. L. Olson, Otto Olson, H. C. Jode, of Rhinelanders, and Stephen Korkala, of Merrill, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.

ONEIDA COUNTY, TOWN OF PELIKAN.

TO CHARLES MILLER— You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of James Lamonty. Now, unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal judge in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. JAMES LAMONTY, Plaintiff.

Going to Buy A Dictionary?

GET THE BEST, Webster's International.

A Choice Gift A Grand Family Educator A Library in Itself The Standard Authority

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

The International is a new book from cover to cover, fully abreast of the times, and is the successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years were spent in revising, 100 editors employed and over \$300,000 expended before the first copy was printed. Do not buy reprints of obsolete and comparatively worthless editions. Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S. A.

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and which is so full of glory

and which is so full of honor

and which is so full of fame

and which is so full of power

and which is so full of wealth

and which is so full of health

and which is so full of life

and which is so full of joy

and which is so full of peace

and which is so full of love

and which is so full of hope

and which is so full of faith

The Dress Goods Department displays a nice line of new and fashionable dress stuff in Storm Serges, all wool, in solid colors, at 50c. Extra fine styles in two tone at a low price. Remnants at one-half price.

We mention our large line of new carpets, rugs, oil cloths etc., cheaper than ever. Good time to buy, as carpets will be higher soon.

We have a good lot of those nice all wool Beaver, Irish Frieze, Kersey, Berlin Twill and Melton Cloaks, all trimmed nicely in the most fashionable furs.

Don't forget that if you will furnish the feet we will furnish the Shoes cheaper than anybody else, and we will all be happy.

Then comes the Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, and a thousand things to make you warm. Clothing at living prices.

And then think of the stuff to eat, better than you can get anywhere else in town. Pillsbury's best flour. Hoard's Jersey cream butter, pure maple syrup made from pure maple sugar.

Don't fool your money away on an inferior quality of goods when you can get the best for the same money.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

M. L. S. & W. R'y.

PINE Parlor and Sleeping Car Service

FAST TRAINS

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

AND

Appleton, Wausau and Ashland

THE GOGERIC, PENOKER AND MONTREAL

IRON AND MINERAL RANGES.

MUREY, IRONWOOD, BESSEMER AND WAKFIELD,

The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

SHAWGOAN, MANITOWOC, KAUKAUNA, APPLETON

WAUSAU, ANTIGO, EAGLE RIVER

AND RHINELANDERS.

DIRECT LINE

Via NEW LONDON, Ia. and G. B. W. & T. P. R'y

FOR—

STEVENS POINT, GRAND RAPIDS, WINONA

LA CROSSE,

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,

Via ASHLAND and NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

FOR—

SUPERIOR, DULUTH,

PACIFIC COAST and Intermediate Points.

Single Berths, Maps, Time Cards, and full information furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

Milwaukee City Office 102 Wisconsin St.

Chicago City Office, 280 Clark St.

H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.

C. L. RYDER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MILWAUKEE, - WIS.

We Want An Agent

in every town reached by the New North, more especially in Rhinelanders. Any man or woman who can give all or a part of their time to selling our goods will find it to their interest to write at once to the GRAND UNION TEA CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 21, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelanders, Wisconsin, on Dec. 19, 1892, viz.: Peter Albert, H. E. No. 6356, for the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 33 N., R. 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Nicodemus, Jacob Bush, Edward Baker and Edward Nixon, all of McNaughton, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelanders, Wis., on Dec. 15, 1892, viz.: John Peterson, H. E. No. 6288, for lot 3 Sec. 18 township 37 N., R. 9 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Geo. T. Olson, Otto H. Olson, Andrew Clementson and Ole Hanson, all of Rhinelanders, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 14th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelanders, Wis., on November 21, 1892, viz:

Nicholas Gerhard, H. E. No. 6249 for the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and Lot 1, Sec. 10, T. 33 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Geo. L. Olson, Otto Olson, H. C. Jode, of Rhinelanders, and Stephen Korkala, of Merrill, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

Oct. 20-61-nov. 21

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

County of Oneida.

In Municipal Court.

To N. H. ANDERSON:

You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Pat Driscoll, amounting to twenty dollars; now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne Esq., Municipal Judge in and for said County, at his office in the Village of Rhinelanders in said County, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 19th day of October, A. D. 1892. PAT. DRISCOLL, Plaintiff.

Oct 20-93-4w

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

Almer Conroy and James M. Conroy, Plaintiffs

vs. The Blue Valley Lumber Co., Defs.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant

You are hereby summoned to appear within 20 days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of said service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

ALLIER & METZGERICK, P. O. Address, Rhinelanders, Oneida Co., Wis.

Oct 12-71

ED. ROGERS,

Practical

Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . .

. . . House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

FURNITURE.

DEALER IN

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.

Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDERS, - WIS.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelanders for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co., Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

• • • LOANS • • •

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street.

PAUL BROWNE.

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INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER \$35,000,000.

The Guaranteed Cash Values endorsed on all National Policies have made the company famed for its liberality and justice. It is the "Policy Holder's Company." Take no policy unless it has these cash values plainly written on its face.

Its Points of Excellence Are

Great financial strength. Low death rate. Low expense rate. Large dividends.

We Sell the Safest Insurance in the World.

JAS. B. ESTEE, Manager. JAS. M. HARRIGAN, Special Agent,

Wisconsin Department. Rhinelanders, Wis.

9, Mack Block, Milwaukee.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

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RHINELANDERS, WIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,

Rhinelanders, Wis.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhinelanders, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. C. HENRICI,

MERCHANT * TAILOR.